

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## MINISTERIAL RECANTATIONS.

THE operation popularly known as that of "eating one's words" is no doubt an exceedingly disagreeable one. No one either in public or in private life likes to perform it. When a man is most inconsistent with his former self, his words, his gestures, his whole bearing are all so contrived as to impress upon careless and uninterested spectators the belief that he is not eating his words at all, but that he is steadily pursuing the course of policy or of conduct which he had previously traced out for himself. There is in society a very general tendency not to bear too hard upon such unhappy victims of necessity. Allowances are made for the bitterness of the operation; wry faces are forgiven; and delays and postponements of the final gulp are regarded as natural and excusable. Even those who are interested that the deed should be done, are willing to humour a little attempted mystification upon the subject, and to allow the victim all the butter and honey that he can lay upon the large bolus which fate and justice have ordained him to swallow, so as to make its deglutition as easy and as palatable as possible. The sympathies of our human nature are so kindly, and every man is at heart so conscious of his own liability to error, that he who openly and frankly avows that he has been wrong, generally disarms hostility, and is permitted to eat his words without any vindictive condemnation, except from the unfeeling and the depraved. In public even more than in private life, we witness these results. There only needs a conviction in the minds of the great mass of the people that "the eaters of words" are honest in their change of opinion, to assure them a ready forgiveness. To eat one's words is, after all, nothing but another phrase for the renunciation of error; and he who solemnly and sincerely abandons a wrong course of argument, or of action, and repents at the same time that ever he was guilty of it, is entitled to something more than gratitude;—he demands, and will re-

ceive, respect. It is wilful and interested persistency in error that is wicked, not the recantation of it. The wry faces, the frequent postponements, and the thin transparent disguises, are but the forced tributes which we pay to our inexorable self-esteem; or they are the bandages with which we bind the wounds of our bleeding vanity. They are permitted, because they are natural; and though they may occasionally excite amusement, they never provoke hostility.

The Earl of Derby, and the principal members of his Administration, are at this time in this unenviable but not disgraceful predicament. The truth, to which they were long blind, is now evident; and they severally see it with more or less of distinctness. A new light dawned upon them as soon as they were compelled by the responsibilities of office to investigate facts for the sake of truth, and not for the sake of a dexterous and interested logomachy with their opponents. The proper government of Great Britain is so solemn and weighty a business, the interests of the nation are so varied and so complicated, and the system of "compromises" where they conflict is so obviously prudent and wise, that, however irrationally men may act and speak when in opposition, they are forced to listen to reason, when they have thrust or insinuated themselves into the cares and responsibilities of office. The possession of power restrains the discursive, and sobers the excited. The mountebank of opposition often becomes a steady man of business when he has attained the position which he sought; and those who have to deal with important facts, as the Ministers of a great nation must always do, learn to give them their due importance, and are compelled to recognise them at any expense, even at that of their own consistency. Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is already a very different person from Mr. Disraeli the leader of the Opposition: the one might say what he pleased, the other must do what is right. In his case,

the process of word-eating has been somewhat expeditiously gone through; and there is scarcely a Free-trader in the country, who is not fully conscious, that, whatever the views of that eminent person may have formerly been on the subject of the commercial system of Sir Robert Peel, and especially of the tax upon bread, his views are now in accordance with those of the man whom he once so bitterly condemned. Mr. Disraeli dreams of nothing so wild and so insane as any attempt to restore that system of Protection, which is as defunct as Queen Anne, or the Heph-tarchy. He may have once done so, but the day has past. He has awakened to the stern realities of life and power, and the downfall of the Russell Administration has converted him into a Free-trader. He has said so with sufficient plainness to satisfy most men; and if his speech on the introduction of the Budget did not express his recantation in set terms, it left no room for any reasonable doubt that he was no longer a Protectionist in the same sense as before. If he have yet anything more to eat, he will eat it in due time, either with or without the wry face, and either with or without the sweetening or the condiment that is to disguise it.

On Monday night the Earl of Derby performed a similar feat. His Lordship has at length felt himself bound to immolate his past speeches on the shrine of his present convictions. The Duke of Newcastle having made a most able and complete recapitulation of the benefits this country had reaped from the wise commercial policy pursued by Sir Robert Peel, and to which Lord Derby, in every case except the repeal of the Corn Laws, was a consenting, if not a willing, party; and Lord Granville having followed up that statement by a direct appeal to the Premier to declare whether he still thought a recurrence to a duty on corn to be necessary, the great Earl of Derby opened his mouth and fairly bolted most of the recorded words of the great Lord Stanley. His Lordship had endeavoured, on one or two former occasions, to perform this inevitable but disagreeable





duty, but never thoroughly succeeded until Lord Granville so kindly gave him the opportunity. His words are already historical:—

The noble Earl (said he) is quite wrong in supposing that the imposition of a duty on corn was in my opinion a matter of necessity. I stated that I did conceive, that for the purpose of once relieving the suffering agricultural classes, and also for the purpose of improving the revenue, which might thereby enable us to take off other taxes without injury to the consumer—I distinctly stated that it was my own opinion that an impost on corn was desirable; and I also stated, that, whether relief should be granted by an impost of a duty on foreign corn, was a matter which should rest upon the judgment of the constituencies, and was in no case a matter of necessity, but that it was in my opinion a desirable mode of affording relief to a suffering class. I hold that opinion still; but I state again that that is a question which must be left to the constituencies of the country; and, moreover, if it give any satisfaction to the noble Earl opposite, I will further state that my opinion is, from what I have since heard and learned, that there certainly will not be in favour of a reimposition of a duty on corn that extensive majority without which I stated to the House it would not be desirable to impose it.

It may be asked, what more can be expected from a man in Lord Derby's position than such an avowal as this—candid enough, considering his past career, to satisfy the most ardent Free-trader? But much more is expected, not simply for the sake of Lord Derby, but for that of public morality. It is not enough that he and Mr. Disraeli should do themselves and the country the justice to admit that they were formerly in error. Such an admission is satisfactory; but far more is required from men in the high position of statesmen, and leaders of the Senate of this country. When Sir Robert Peel, acting under the strong compulsion of imperative duty, found that he could no longer maintain the opinions he had formerly expressed on the subject of a duty on corn, he acted a manly part. He did not consider himself an indispensable and inevitable Minister. He did not retain power to carry out a policy which he had once disapproved, but with a proper sense of his own dignity and duty he resigned office. In his memorable letter to the Queen, dated the 8th of December, 1845, before the Corn Laws were repealed, but after he had become convinced that it was impossible to continue them, he left it to Lord John Russell to form a Ministry if he could; and promised, in his capacity of a private member of Parliament, to act in accordance with the new views of policy and of justice which had taken possession of his mind.

If Lord Derby would imitate that high example, he might, if power were his object, more honourably attain and more certainly preserve it than he can now hope to do; and if "a fair page in his country's history" were to him a reward, as it was to Sir Robert Peel, he might, in like manner, be assured of it by a display of that chivalry which was formerly his boast, and by a manly abnegation as well as recantation. Though Sir Robert Peel was afterwards the Minister who repealed the Corn Laws, it should never be forgotten that when he changed his opinions he resigned, and that he only consented to resume office, on the demand of the Queen, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of his parliamentary opponents to form an Administration. Three weeks ago, before Lord Derby had announced that he no longer thought it "necessary" to restore the Protection system, we expressed the public opinion of his conduct in retaining office in defiance of his growing convictions, and those of his subordinates, in favour of a contrary system. What has since occurred has but added to the force of the remarks we then made.

It may be matter for rejoicing that Lord Derby and his colleagues have not proved obstinate in shutting their eyes against the truths which are patent to all the rest of the world; but it is still more clearly a matter of duty in them to retire, and leave to others the attempt to govern the country. They are not the Ministers of necessity, as Sir Robert Peel was; and at least there can be no proof that such is the fact until they shall do as Sir Robert Peel did, and give her Majesty the option of choosing her advisers from the ranks of men who have not eaten their words, and who are not justly open to the reproach of loving power more ardently than they love principle. Lord Derby destroys the faith of the country in its public men—one of the very worst evils that is possible to befall a nation. It is not by changing his opinion that he does this—for Sir Robert Peel changed his opinion and made his name immortal—but by holding to office for the sake of office, and by setting at nought the great principles of political morality that in a country and in an age like this ought to be pure and beyond reproach. Even Sir Robert Peel, who resigned office, inflicted a wound on the character of modern statesmanship; but, if so, what wound will be inflicted on it by Lord Derby, who changes, but who does not resign, and who either cannot or will not see what is justly expected of him?

**THE ESCAPE OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.**—The Dublin *Nation* of last Saturday confirms the account of the escape of Meagher, and contains the following letter from him to Mr. Duffy, the editor of that paper, written just before his throwing up his ticket for the purpose of attempting to escape:—"Lake Sorrell, Van Diemen's Land, Dec. 27, 1851. My dear Duffy,—In great haste I have sat down to tell you that I am determined to withdraw my parole—throw up my 'ticket of leave'—and afterwards attempt my escape. . . . I seek some land in which a useful and honourable career will be open to me, and where, free from the galling restrictions which beset and hamper me at every step, and the yet more galling indignities which intrude themselves even into the sanctuary of my humble house, I may find generous and creditable employment for whatever energies I possess through the goodness of God. With fervent hope that, with his aid and blessing, I shall have the delight of writing my next letter to you under the shadow and protection of the flag of Washington, and with fondest remembrances to Maurice Leyne, and all my other dear and devoted friends, believe me, my dear Duffy, ever to remain, whatever be my fate, your faithful and affectionate friend, "T. F. MEAGHER."

**THE POLITICAL EXILES OF 1848.**—The *Galway Vindicator* publishes a letter from one of the misguided persons who figured in the year of turbulence, 1848. The writer is Mr. William P. Dowling, a young artist, who resided in London, and took an active part in the Chartist demonstrations of '48. He was transported to Van Diemen's Land, under the act which prohibited open and advised speaking. Of his companions in exile he says:—"Cuffy is working at his trade, until lately, was not very brisk; but the recent gold discoveries in the neighbouring continent has made every trade good now; he is much respected as a sober and industrious man. Fay has always been in constant employment, and he is considered the best workman in the colony. Lacey has opened a shop in Launceston, his wife and five children have come to him, and he is in a fair way of reaping a fortune, having a great number of men employed, and particularly since the gold discoveries, has received more orders than he can procure men to execute. Ritchie has not been very fortunate, but is now in employment. With respect to the country Chartists, none of them have been able to get employment at their trades, there being no factories of any consequence in the colony; they are, however, employed somewhere in the interior as gardeners, &c. Smith O'Brien, since his acceptance of a ticket of leave, has lived in great privacy and retirement in the Vale of Avoca, having, in order to employ his highly cultivated mind, condescended to become tutor to the young sons of an eminent Irish physician who resides in that retired place. His constant and dignified demeanour has procured him the respect of all, even of those most opposed to him in principles and politics. He is now, I am informed, in very bad health; so much so, that he has been obliged to give up the employment he had accepted, and has got permission to reside in a different locality. Mitchell has been joined by his wife and family; and with such a family, and with the society of his old and excellent friend, Mr. John Martin, he must be as happy as it is possible for an exiled rebel to be. O'Meagher still resides in his solitary domicile at Lake Sorrell, save that the solitude is now somewhat disturbed by the presence of his amiable and beautiful bride. O'Donoghue is at present in this town, and has just completed a history of his persecutions in this colony, which would be published immediately, but, in consequence of the gold discovery, printers cannot be procured at any price—they are all gone to the diggings. He purports to have it published in Dublin and London for the benefit of his family, as well as in the colonies and America. Letters have been received here from Mr. Mann, enclosing his business cards to his friends—among others, to the Governor and the Comptroller-General. O'Doherty is practising his profession at Hobart Town, and is universally respected. When last I had the pleasure of seeing him he was in excellent health."

Sir H. St. Paul, Bart., has offered three prizes of 100 guineas each for three essays on three different aspects of the temperance question—first, on temperance, religiously and morally; secondly, physiologically; and, thirdly, statistically considered. On last Saturday night a collision took place on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, near Gateshead, but happily no life was lost, although about twelve of the passengers were much bruised in various parts of their bodies. The accident was occasioned in consequence of an engine and tender having been left upon the line, into which the train ran, smashing to pieces the two tenders and engines.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

## WINDSOR.

The poll demanded on behalf of Mr. Arthur Vansittart, the Government candidate for this Royal borough, took place on Saturday, and resulted in a decisive and complete victory to his adversary, Mr. Grenfell. The final state of the poll, as declared by the Mayor, was—

For Mr. Grenfell	..	..	..	330
Mr. Vansittart	..	..	..	230
				100

Shortly after four o'clock the successful candidate and his friends presented themselves at the Town-hall.

The Mayor, amid loud cheering, declared Mr. Grenfell duly elected. Mr. Grenfell briefly returned thanks, and congratulated his constituents on the victory which he had won for Free Trade and the big loaf over Protection and ruinous artificial prices.

## CITY OF LONDON.—LORD J. RUSSELL.

The ex-Premier has issued a lengthy address to his constituents with reference to his re-election for the City of London, in which, after taking a review of the successful progress of our commercial policy in the direction of Free Trade during the last ten years, and of the part which he himself, his party, and his Government took in promoting that progress, he refers to the late financial statement (the budget) of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer as furnishing the most conclusive proof of the wisdom of the policy of Free Trade. He says:—

The financial results of the policy of the last ten years may be thus summed up:—

1. Customs duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of £9,000,000.
2. Excise duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of £1,500,000.
3. Stamp duties were reduced, in 1850, to the extent of £500,000.
4. The window duties have been commuted for a house-tax, by which relief was given to the extent of £1,200,000.
5. The produce of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Taxes was, in 1842, £48,000,000; in 1851, £46,500,000. Thus, the relief to the country has been £12,200,000; the loss to the revenue only £1,400,000.

With these facts before us for our information and guidance, I can have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide finally, completely, and conclusively the contest between Protection and Free-trade.

What the present Ministers may propose to the next Parliament, I cannot divine. For myself, I shall be ready to contend—

1. That no duty should be imposed on the import of corn, either for protection or revenue.
2. That the commercial policy of the last ten years is not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended—not an unwise and disastrous policy which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system which should be supported, strengthened, and upheld.

There are, however, restrictions on the pursuits of industry which still require our attention.

The transfer of land is still clogged by legal difficulties, expenses, and delays which unfairly diminish the value of that species of property, and to a great degree prevent its becoming an investment for the savings of the industrious classes.

The machinery of the department of the Customs ought to be simplified to the utmost extent consistent with the safety of the revenue.

It should be the object of the Legislature to remove, as far as possible, those remaining burdens or restrictions upon the shipping interest which still impede its prosperity.

The noble Lord further adds, that, with respect to Ireland, he hopes for progressive improvement there, arising upon the groundwork of the important measures of the last six years; also, that the successful results of our Canadian policy will not be lost, either upon our other colonies or upon the Legislature at home; and finally he declares as a matter worthy of, and certain to obtain, his unremitting attention, the subject of popular education, with a view to supply, if necessary, the deficiencies of voluntary efforts. With the spread of education he couples a corresponding extension of the franchise, by a timely adjustment that shall respect ancient prescription, the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence; and he still hopes to see Jews admitted to Parliament. The noble Lord thus concludes:—

It will be no mean glory if, honoured with the name of your representative, I shall be enabled to promote that great cause (Free Trade) which is about to obtain from the electors of the United Kingdom its final and irrevocable triumph.

Let it, however, be recollected, that if the adverse party is to be encountered with success, it must be met by the Free-trade reformers in a body. Large and useful improvements in our laws and administration can only be effected by the cordial union and untiring energy of all friends of enlightened progress, commercial freedom, and civil equality.

I remain your faithful and obliged servant,

Pembroke-lodge, May 22.

J. RUSSELL.

Sir James Duke has also issued an address to the electors of the City of London, in which he solicits a renewal of their confidence.

A MEETING IN THE CITY (OF LONDON) was held by a large and influential body of the electors, on Monday, at the London Tavern, on the subject of the representation of the City. Amongst the gentlemen present were Sir W. P. Wood, M.P., Baron Rothschild, Mr. R. Currie, M.P., Mr. Moffat, M.P., Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., Mr. Hastie, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., Mr. G. Prescott, and many of the leading merchants in the City, and other gentlemen of liberal principles. After considerable discussion a resolution was agreed to, to the effect that, at the next election for the city of London, the names of Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, and Sir James Duke should be put collectively, and that they should be invited to stand for the representation of the City—the meeting pledging itself to give them their support.

**BURY ST. EDMUND'S.**—Lord Jermyn has announced that he intends to solicit a renewal of the confidence of the electors. Mr. Bunbury, the other member, has been canvassing the electors during the last few days, as also Mr. Stuart, Q.C., the new Conservative candidate.

**DUMFRIES.**—Mr. Alexander Smollett, the present member for this county, has formally announced his intention of again coming forward as a candidate at the ensuing election. Mr. Smollett is a very moderate Conservative, but supported the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, and pledges himself "to resist any attempt which may be made to reimpose a duty on foreign corn, or to reverse the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel." He declares against Maynooth.

**DUNDEE.**—It is stated that the most sanguine hopes, approaching to a certainty, are entertained of Mr. Beresford Hope's return for Dundee. **HADDINGTON BURGH.**—Colonel Ferguson Davis, the representative of these burghs, is to be opposed at the ensuing election by Mr. Campbell Swinton, of Kimerghame. He is a supporter of the present Government, but opposed to reimposing the duties on corn in the present circumstances of the country. He is "devotedly attached to that glorious constitution which has made Great Britain pre-eminently the land of peace and plenty," and, with regard to the Maynooth grant, he considers it "unsound in principle, and no longer defensible even on grounds of expediency."

**HERTFORD.**—Lord Mahon and Mr. Thomas Chambers have announced their intention to contest the election for this borough. Their declarations were probably precipitated by the assurances which have been given that Mr. Dimsdale and another Protectionist candidate would come forward. The Hon. W. Cowper will ask for a renewal of the confidence of the electors.

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**—Lord Mandeville has issued an address to the constituency of Huntingdonshire, inviting their suffrages as a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Thornhill. He declares himself a supporter of the Earl of Derby's Government.

**KENT (WEST).**—The *West Kent Herald* says, that the state of the register warrants the expectation that a second Liberal candidate might safely be started with Mr. Hodges. The Tory candidates are Sir Edmund Filmer and a Mr. Masters Smith.

**LYMINGTON.**—Sir John Rivett Carnac, of Aubrey-house, near Lymington, has been invited to supply the vacancy as a supporter of Lord Derby's Administration. He has responded to the call, and commenced an immediate canvass.

**MANCHESTER.**—Mr. George Loch and the Hon. Captain Denman, the candidates put forward by the Independent Election Committee, are this week holding a series of ward meetings in order to afford the electors the means of hearing their opinions, and of questioning them upon any points of interest. On Wednesday a meeting to promote the re-election of the sitting member, Messrs. Bright and Gibson, was held, under the presidency of Mr. George Wilson, when resolutions pledging the meeting to take every means to secure the return of these hon. gentlemen was unanimously passed.

**NEWARK.**—On Monday four candidates commenced their canvass, having previously issued addresses to the electors explanatory of their political opinions:—J. H. Manners Sutton, Esq., M.P. for Newark; Granville Edward H. Vernon, Esq.; Viscount Maidstone; and G. H. Packe, Esq.; each of whom was professedly independent of the others. Viscount Maidstone and Mr. Packe have, however, since retired from the contest.

**SOUTH NORTHUMBRIA.**—A few weeks since we announced the intended retirement of Mr. S. Ogilvie from the representation of this division of Northumbria; we have now to record the like intention of the other member, Mr. Matthew Bell, who has sat for the county for a period of nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Henry George Liddell, grandson of Lord Ravensworth, has announced himself as a candidate to supply one of the vacancies. He declares himself a decided supporter of Lord Derby's Administration. The other candidate, Mr. W. B. Beaumont, is a Free-trader. As yet, no third one has appeared to render a contest likely.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—On Monday night Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Strutt, two of the candidates for this borough, addressed a portion of the constituency in the Exchange-hall. Their explanations of their political sentiments, which are well

known, were received with approbation by a majority of those assembled on the occasion; but some disturbance and ill-feeling was caused by Mr. Gisborne, who declared himself opposed to the Framework Knitters' Bill. A resolution in their favour was, however, agreed to.

**PAISLEY.**—The exertions in this town in favour of the rival candidates, Mr. Archibald Hastie, the sitting member, and Mr. Haly, of London, by their respective friends, continue unremitting; but it must be admitted that the attack upon Mr. Hastie's position is prosecuted with greater vigour than the defence, and is attended with proportionally greater success.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—Mr. Sadler, M.P., having declined to stand for this county, not wishing to give up Carlow, Mr. M. Dunne, of Ballymannus, has been called upon by the County Liberal Club to allow himself to be put in nomination at the next election.

**TAMWORTH.**—Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., of Wiginton Lodge, near Tamworth, has announced his intention of seeking the suffrages of the electors of that borough, in opposition to Captain Townshend. The honourable Baronet is a Conservative Free-trader. Sir R. Peel and Captain Townshend are also in the field.

**TIPPERARY COUNTY.**—The *Enagh Guardian* states, on authority, that Captain R. J. O'Way, R.N., will seek the suffrages of the electors of Tipperary county, as a supporter of Lord Derby.

**TRALE.**—Mr. George Hubert Kinderley, "Lord Derby's attorney" is, it appears, running Mr. Maurice O'Connell hard for the representation of Tralee. Mr. O'Connell, in the course of his address to the electors, candidly pleads guiltily to the charge of neglect of his Parliamentary duties; but, if they trust him again, he pledges his "solemn promise as a Christian and a gentleman not again to be a defaulter in that regard."

**WEXMOUTH.**—Mr. Oswald has concluded a very successful canvass in this borough, and there appears to be no doubt that he will be returned. The hon. gentleman, in the course of an address which he delivered at a recent meeting of his constituents, said, in reference to the subject of religious freedom, "I say here, as I have said in my address to you, relieve the Church from every fetter which trammels her energy. She was intended by the Almighty Disposer of the World to be the poor man's help—his support; it was to preach the Gospel to the poor that that Church was first sent on the earth: and if there are restraints on her efficiency, as I believe there are; if she has hedged herself about somewhat too much with lordly titles; if her bishops have hid themselves within their palaces, instead of being seen in the lanes and alleys of cathedral cities, let there be an end of that. Take from her every trammel, leave her nothing to depend upon but the truth which is in her; and let her, towards every other sect, give the most complete freedom and toleration."

**WIGHT (ISLE OF).**—Six candidates are now in the field for the representation of the Royal island, and all profess to be Free-traders. Mr. Dawes, the present member for the county, is opposed by Colonel F. V. Harcourt; and Mr. Plowden and Mr. C. W. Martin, the members for the borough, will have to contend against Mr. W. N. Massey and Mr. W. Biggs.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN BERLIN.

A SERIES of military *fêtes* and banquets have been given by the King of Prussia to the Emperor of Russia and his suite, who are at present visiting various localities in Germany. On the 19th instant evolutions on a grand scale were performed by the Infantry, and on the 21st by the Cavalry at Berlin, on the Tempelhofer Feld. On the former day the troops were all on the ground and in position before ten o'clock. General Von Wrangel commanded. The regiments reviewed were the 1st and 2d Foot Guards; the Emperor Alexander Infantry; the Emperor Francis Grenadiers; the reserve Infantry of the Guard; the training battalion of Infantry; a battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard; a battalion of Rifles of the Guard; the Pioneers of the Guard; the 8th Infantry Regiment of the Line; the 24th of the Line; eight batteries of the Guard Artillery; the above formed the first division. The second was composed of cavalry, and included a regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, the Hussars of the Guard, the Third Hussars (the King of Hanover's regiment), the regiment of Body Guards, the regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard, the 6th regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard (the Emperor of Russia's, and of which his Imperial Majesty wore the uniform, white, with breast-plate, helmet, and eagle); the 1st Uhlan (Lancers) of the Guard; the 2d Lancers; the 3d Lancers (the regiment of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia); and three batteries of horse artillery of the Guards. There were, besides, a corps of cadets, and a great number of old officers "unattached," but who tended as spectators. The number of troops on the ground was nearly 25,000, but five times the number might be manoeuvred on the plain with ease. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, attended by the numerous princely and ducal guests who had come to Berlin to assist at the spectacle, arrived at a quarter to eleven. The cavalcade was magnificent; the Imperial and Royal staff and the suites numbered 500 horsemen, an irregular mass, of every conceivable uniform, galloping down the immense line of front. They were received by Royal salutes from the batteries, a roll from all the drums, and the strains of the Russian hymn from the regimental bands. The first arrival of their Majesties was by far the grandest moment of the spectacle. The Empress of Russia and the Queen of Prussia, with their suites, followed; their Majesties were in a carriage and eight. As soon as the Emperor had ridden down the lines, and returned to the centre, the troops began to file past in companies and squadrons, then in column, the cavalry the second time at full trot. The Emperor placed himself at the head of his Cuirassier Regiment, and led it past the King of Prussia, as if on duty for the day. The troops were in motion for two hours and a half. The Emperor delighted the Prussian officers of the army by addressing them on his arrival at Potsdam as "his brave comrades," and assuring them "that his whole heart was with them during a critical period." The address was somewhat broken, and did not appear to have been meditated. The officers, on the announcement of the Emperor's arrival, waited on him, and he descended from the balcony of the palace to the staircase to meet them. "I rejoice," said the Emperor, "to be among you once more. You know me, and you know I have always been your true comrade. My whole heart was with you at a critical period." (Here the Emperor pressed the hand of Colonel Count Von Blumenthal, Commander of the 1st Regiment of the Guard.) You have maintained your renown; you have remained faithful as you have always been. I come to you, an old friend to his old acquaintance. We will always remain friends, and stand firmly by one another as comrades should! Will you do that? There was a general shout of "We will, your Majesty," on which the Emperor replied, "So it shall be then; friends and comrades let us remain!"

On the 21st the evolutions consisted of the repulse of an enemy supposed to be advancing on Berlin from Tempelhof. An engagement of cavalry, followed up by artillery, which opened a heavy fire on the enemy, was among the displays. The 3d having been duly driven in upon his first position, the manoeuvres terminated.

In the evening his Prussian Majesty gave a grand banquet in the White-hall of the Palace. Covers were laid for 400 persons. The Empress of Russia was too unwell to attend it, but the Emperor, the Princes of the Prussian Royal family, the Prince and Princess of the Netherlands, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, Prince Christian of Glücksburg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were present; the Ministers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Generals of the district and garrison, and all the officers of the staff and adjutants, were invited. The Russian Imperial Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, sat opposite the Emperor and the King of Prussia, between the President of the Cabinet, Mr. von Manteuffel, and General von Wrangel, whose next neighbour was Count Olloff, the Russian Minister of Police. During dinner, the King himself called on the guests to fill their glasses to the brim (*bis zum Rande*), and gave the following toast:—"In my own name and that of my army, and in the name of all true Prussian hearts, I give the health of his Imperial Majesty of Russia! God preserve him to that portion of the world which God has given him for an inheritance, and to this age, to which he is indispensable."

The Emperor replied, "Dieu conserve votre Majesté," adding immediately afterwards in German—"I drink to the welfare of the King of Prussia and his admirable army."

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and the hall re-echoed with oft-repeated "*Hochs!*"

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.**—According to the *Tablet*, the following arrangements have been decided on for the organisation of the Roman Catholic Church in this country:—"For each of the sees in England, except one, the Holy See has decreed the erection of a chapter, consisting of twelve canons and a superior, under some title or other, which is not to be dean. In the excepted diocese it is supposed there are not sufficient materials for a chapter, and therefore none has been established. In the case of an episcopal vacancy in any diocese, an absolute majority of the chapter, that is, at least seven votes, and along with them the bishops of the province, are to have the privilege of recommending, as in Ireland, three names of priests to fill up the vacancy; of course, it is not to be understood that in England, any more than in Ireland, the Holy See parts with its absolute power of nomination and appointment; but in both countries the same method substantially has been adopted, of learning the local wishes and opinions, which, wherever higher considerations do not intervene, the Holy See, in its prudence, is always most desirous to consult and to conciliate. In addition to this movement towards a perfect hierarchy, the Supreme Pontiff has given 'fixity of tenure' in England to a certain number of clergymen, who are to be in the nature of parish priests, but who are to be distinguished by another name—'missionary rectors.'"

**MAYNOOTH.**—The following copy of a circular has been sent to members of Parliament generally by the secretary of the Catholic Defence Association:—"Catholic Defence Association, 15, Rutland-square East, Dublin, May 6, 1852.—Sir,—I am directed to inform you that, at a meeting of the Parliamentary committee of this association, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved—'That, inasmuch as everything in the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, is carried on in a most open and regular manner, and challenges investigation, this committee is of opinion that it is most desirable that the motion for inquiry should not be opposed by any Catholic member, or by any Protestant who acts with them.' I am also directed to inform you that this resolution has been submitted to the Lord Primate, and has received his Grace's approbation. I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant, H. W. WILKINSON Secretary."

Mr. A. Boyd Fenton is appointed Queen's Advocate at the Gambia, at a salary of £1000 a year. Joseph Thomas Commission, Esq., Collector of Customs at Sierra Leone, is appointed a member of the council in that colony.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The accounts this week from Paris are unusually barren of interest. The provincial journals are filled with resignations of official persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

The following letter on the subject has been addressed by General Bedeau from his place of exile to the Minister of War:—

Mons. May 15, 1852.

Monsieur le Ministre,—An order fixes the time within which the oath imposed on soldiers is to be taken. Placed out of the pale of the law since the 2d of December, I might abstain from replying to that prescription; but I do not wish that my silence should be falsely interpreted. My acts have always had for principle and object the respect and the defence of the laws. I was for that sole cause arrested, imprisoned, and violently proscribed. Injustice and persecution do not change honest convictions. I refuse the oath.

BÉDEAU.

The sale of the late Marshal Soult's picture gallery has produced 1,477,330*fr.*, or £59,115 sterling. Among the persons who purchased the principal pictures of the Spanish masters are the Duke of Galliera, Count P. zzi di Borgo, the Marquis of Hertford, Count Duchatel, Baron Devaux, Messrs. Townend, Osborne, De Bruni, Roux, Mundler, Callo, for the Museum of Montpellier, &c. The "Assumption of the Virgin," the masterpiece of Murillo (8 feet 5 inches in height, by 8 feet in width), was bought for the Gallery of the Louvre, at Paris, for the enormous sum of 223,440 sterling. This almost divine picture represents the Virgin in the act of being carried up to heaven. Her golden hair floats on her shoulders, and her white robe gently swells in the breeze, a mantle of blue at the same time falling from her shoulders. Groups of angels and cherubim of extraordinary beauty sport around her in the most evident admiration, those below thronging closely together, while those above open their ranks, as if not in any way to conceal the glory shed around the ascending Virgin. All the writers on the Spanish school of painting agree in declaring this to be the *chef d'œuvre* of Murillo; and never, perhaps, did that great master attain to such sublimity of expression and such magnificent colouring. The biddings fully responded to the high character of this great work.

The "Unutterable Anguish," or "Via de los Dolores," as it has been always called in Spain, considered the masterpiece of Morales, surnamed "El Divino," was also disposed of at this sale. At the foot of the cross from which the lifeless body of the Saviour has just been taken down, the Virgin, overcome with grief, is represented supporting with one hand the blood-stained head of her son, while, with the other she touches his left side, as if to feel for a last pulsation of life. St. John and Mary Magdalen regard with the deepest affliction the inanimate body of their Divine Master. The Virgin is enveloped in a mantle, which covers part of her head, while a white veil falls down and is crossed on her bosom. Mary Magdalen holds a handkerchief between her clasped hands, and her golden hair falls in thick tresses on her shoulders. It is impossible to describe the sentiment of religious fervour which pervades this pathetic scene. Morales seems to have transfused into the execution of this great work the deep religious feeling by which it is known the greater part of his life was governed. The drawing is remarkable for correctness of design, and the colouring is wonderfully rich and true to nature. The first bidding was 20,000*fr.*, and it was finally knocked down for 24,000*fr.* (£960) to Mr. Townend, the price being considered much below the value of the work.

Rumours respecting the fusion of the elder and junior branches of the ex-Royal family have been revived this week. The *Assemblée Nationale* affirms that the fusion will be soon, if it is not already, an accomplished fact; and the *Pays* intimates that the fusion, if effected with a view to a restoration of the Monarchy, will be met by the Empire.

Twenty-five *cafés* and wine-shops at Finistère have been closed by order of the Prefect, persons frequenting those houses being inimical to the public peace.

Incendiarism continues to prevail in several of the departments.

An operative, named Matkurin Bouthier, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 1000*fr.* fine for using language insulting to the Prince President.

## PIEDMONT.

A Ministerial crisis in this little constitutional kingdom has just been brought to a close, and it will be seen that the majority of the enlightened Cabinet who have hitherto conducted the affairs of Piedmont, have been reinstalled in office.

Under date the 23d inst., from Turin, we learn that MM. d'Azeglio, Paleocapa, and Fernati have resumed their respective portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Public Works, and Interior; that M. Boncompagni has accepted the department of Justice vacated by M. Galvagno; and M. Cibrario has been named Minister of Finance in lieu of M. Cavour. The department of Public Instruction, lately held by M. Farini, is provisionally entrusted to M. Boncompagni. M. Lamarmora retains the department of War, to which that of Marine is added. In the sitting of the 21st of the Chamber of Deputies, MM. Cavour and Farini, the late Ministers, took their seats on the benches of the right.

## UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York are to the 15th inst., but they contain no intelligence of interest from Congress. The Senate had again postponed the discussion on the Collins steamers: but there was an impression prevalent that the increased pecuniary aid which was asked would be granted.

With respect to the recent departure from Washington of the Austrian *chargé d'affaires*, the Chevalier Hulsemann, it is said that on leaving he had addressed to the President a courteous farewell, complimenting him upon the friendly personal relations always existing between them, but intimating that the conduct of the diplomatic relations of the United States by the Secretary of State—especially as regards Austria, and himself as her high representative—had not been of a character to commend itself to his Imperial Majesty, and was wanting in the attributes of neutrality and comity which had always heretofore marked the relations between the two Governments. He adds that Mr. Belmont, Austrian Consul-General at New York, would hereafter, if occasion required, be the means of such communications as the Austrian Government might have to make. The reply was by the United States acting Secretary of State. It acknowledges the receipt of the Chevalier's letter very briefly, and merely says that such communications as the Austrian Government may have occasion to make through Mr. Belmont will be respectfully received.

Mr. Henry Clay still survived, but his strength was gradually declining.

Destructive fires had occurred at Cleveland, Boston, Providence, Baltimore, and New York: in the latter five lives were lost.

An Anti-Slavery Convention has been held in Cincinnati, at which resolutions were passed that under no circumstances whatever can any true-hearted abolitionist engage in or connive at any compromise involving the slightest concession to any pro-slavery requisition.

The Louisiana Legislature had passed a law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in that State, except on condition of their being sent out of the United States. A bill recently reported in the Maryland Legislature has a similar provision. A very stringent bill against free negroes had been reported in the Virginia Legislature, the enforcement of which would drive them out of the State.

Orson Hyde and Mr. Richards, both Mormons, have been nominated by President Fillmore to take the places of two of the judges who suddenly withdrew from Utah some time ago.

The second National Convention of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States was sitting at Baltimore on the 9th. The prelates formed in procession, wearing full pontificals, and walked from the archiepiscopal residence to the cathedral, proceeding round the square, to the front of the edifice, and thence into the nave of the church, passing up the broad aisle to the grand altar, and chanting appropriate services for the occasion. The procession was headed by a magnificent gilt crucifix, followed by acolytes bearing lighted candles, the master of ceremonies, and assistants, chanters, theologians—one for each bishop—followed by the archbishops and bishops, taking precedence according to priority of consecration, all arrayed in the most magnificent robes. There were over 100 bishops and priests arrayed in their canonicals, seated at the altar. Each bishop was attended by a page. After all the prelates had taken their places, the Council was opened in a solemn manner by Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, who addressed the bishops present in the following words:—

Most Rev. Fathers and Venerable Brothers,—Is it pleasing to you, for the honour and glory of God, and for the amplification of the Catholic Church, that the Council of Baltimore, lawfully convened and here assembled to-day, shall be opened?

To this question each bishop replied, "It pleases me; let it be opened."

After other appointed ceremonies, and the reading of the decrees of the Council of Trent, touching the profession of faith and residence, a grand high mass was performed. A sermon was then delivered by Archbishop Hughes, at the conclusion of which the procession was reformed.

The *Great Britain* had arrived on the 14th inst., at New York after a passage of 13 days, 4½ hours.

The Emperor Souleouque was crowned on the 18th of April.

## WEST INDIES.

There are advices from Jamaica this week to the 29th of April, the depressed condition of the island still forming the prominent and almost only topic of discussion, whether in the newspapers or at public meetings. In the parish of St. George, the black and coloured inhabitants had assembled, and agreed to an address to the British people, in which they set forth in vivid colours the frightful destitution prevalent throughout the whole island, and energetically appeal to their fellow-subjects in Great Britain to render them assistance in their hour of need. Worthy-park estate, in the parish of St. John, had been given up, and the overseer, bookkeeper, and labourers informed that their services would be no longer required, as the proprietor had no means to pay them. They had been, however, permitted to locate on the property. This was an estate that used formerly to export a large quantity of sugar.

Th small-pox was spreading in the island. In the parish of St. Anne, where it had only been prevalent one or two weeks, there were upwards of 4000 cases. The great destitution which existed fostered the progress of the disease; in many instances poor persons have died for want of assistance and medical care. In Kingston there were several cases.

From British Guiana there are accounts to the 28th ult. The Court of Policy had adjourned to the 28th of April, when the bill for a reform of the Constitution was to be proceeded with, and would in all probability be passed. In this bill the qualification for members of the Court of Policy is to be based upon the possession of real property to the value of 1440 dollars per annum, or the ownership of 100 acres of land in actual cultivation. Another arrival of 300 Coolies had taken place from the East Indies, and had been allotted to several estates in the county of Berbice. A proclamation of the Governor of Demerara, dated the 21st of April, fixes the rates of bounty to be allowed for the introduction of immigrants as follows:—Madeira, Azores, Western, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands, Curaçao, and the Spanish Main, 20 dols. per head; from St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Brazil, 25 dols.; Havannah, United States of America, and British North America, 30 dols.; China, and any ports east of Point de Galle, Ceylon, 100 dols.

The Legislature of Barbadoes was opened on the 28th ult., with a speech from Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, which, in reverting to the comparatively favourable prospects of the colony, alluded to the benefits derived from the erection of the new lighthouse, the state of the public roads, and the advantages enjoyed from an inland postal communication.

Advices from Ecuador and Peru mention the almost certain success of the Flores expedition against the former State.

## THE VOYAGE OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."

The principle of motive power by means of the screw in steam navigation has achieved a great success in the voyage just made to New York from Liverpool by the *Great Britain*. This majestic vessel left the Mersey on the 1st inst., and, notwithstanding very unfavourable weather, which rendered her sails nearly useless, she accomplished the passage in 13 days 5½ hours. On the 12th she ran a distance of 301 miles in 24 hours—a speed hitherto unattained by screw steamers. As the subject excites much attention at the present moment, we annex the log:—

May 1.—At 9.10 A.M. left Wellington Dock; at 10.40 stopped to put owners, friends, and pilot on board steam-tug; 8 P.M. exchanged salutes with the Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*; passed barque *Argyle* and ship *Luttrell*. Fine, pleasant weather; sails of no service.

May 2.—Wind northerly, lat. 51 25, long. 9 20, distance run 280 miles. Light, baffling winds throughout; sails of little service.

May 3.—Wind N.W. to N.E., lat. 51 17, long. 15 39, 232 miles. Light winds, and calms throughout.

May 4.—Wind N.E. to S.S.W., lat. 50 45, long. 22 17, 252 miles. Most part light winds and fine weather.

May 5.—Wind S.S.W. to W.S.W., lat. 50 12, long. 27 53, 216 miles. Strong breezes, increasing to heavy gales, and high cross sea.

May 6.—Wind W.S.W. to W., lat. 50 15, long. 32 25, 176 miles. First part strong gales, latter part strong breezes and high seas.

May 7.—Wind W. to S.W. by W., lat. 49 48, long. 37 19, 191 miles. Moderate gales and squally; latter part strong gales.

May 8.—Wind W. to N.W., lat. 48 53, long. 40 55, 150 miles. Fresh gales and heavy squalls; very high seas.

May 9.—Wind N.W. to N.N.W., lat. 46 09, long. 45 38, 234 miles. Strong winds and decreasing.

May 10.—Wind S.W. to S.W. by W., lat. 45 21, long. 51 29, 248 miles. Strong winds and hazy; squalling rain.

May 11.—S.W. by W. to N.W., lat. 44 06, long. 57 04, 260 miles. Strong winds and hazy.

May 12.—Wind N.W. by W., lat. 42 33, long. 62 55, 301 miles. Calm and clear; ends moderate, with rain.

May 13.—Wind S. to E., lat. 41 08, long. 68 27, 264 miles. Fresh breezes and gloomy, with fogs; at 3.45 took pilot on board.

May 14.—Wind W. to N., lat. 40 28, long. 74 02, 256 miles. Strong winds from northward; passed Sandy Hook at 10.50 A.M., making the passage in 13 days 5½ hours.

The passengers, before quitting the ship, presented the following address to the captain:—

On board steam-ship *Great Britain*, New York Harbour, May 14, 1852.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the *Great Britain* screw steam-ship, beg to offer our sincere congratulations to you on the very successful termination of this your first trip as commander of the largest steam-ship afloat, and, through you, to the spirited proprietors, who have so efficiently restored to Atlantic navigation one of its finest ornaments.

Of the performances of the vessel we feel that we cannot speak too highly. They have been such as we believe must call for official inquiry from the highest naval authorities both of England and America, and that the great merits of its improved machinery will thereby be brought under the notice of the public in the most emphatic manner.

We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to your unceasing vigilance and ability in the command of your noble ship, and to the very satisfactory conduct of your officers and crew throughout our passage.

To Captain B. R. Mathews. (Signed by the whole of the passengers.)

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—On Wednesday it was stated in a Parliamentary paper, that up to the 21st inst. there had been 843 petitions presented to the House of Commons for the repeal of the Maynooth College Act, containing 309,565 signatures; and for repeal and abolition of the regium donum one with 543 signatures.

From the 34th report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Petitions, just presented, it appears that to the 21st instant, the number of petitions presented against the militia enrolment was 1194, containing 199,344 signatures. Against the bill 131 petitions had been presented, of 20,534 signatures, and only one in favour, with 15 signatures. There was one petition against compulsory service, and one for appropriating bounties to deferred annuities.

The Devon and Exeter Hospital has recently had two munificent donations added to its funds—one of £2000, left by the Rev. Dr. Troyte, late of Hantsam; and the other by the late Mrs. Halford, of Newcourt, near Exeter, who (after giving specific legacies amounting to £50,000) has bequeathed the whole residue of her property to this institution, which will amount, it is said, to nearly £50,000, £20,000 of which will be available on the death of the husband of the testatrix, who has a life interest in it.

On Saturday last, while two men were crossing the hill between Glenlyon and Rannoch, one of them, who walked a little in advance of the other, on coming to Troscragh, seemingly unacquainted with the dangerous nature of the declivity, was suddenly precipitated to the bottom of the crag, falling a distance of some hundred yards in almost perpendicular descent. The unfortunate man was found lying in the snow at the bottom dead, with his faithful dog beside him.

On Tuesday the foundation stone of a clock tower was laid by the Rev. William Johnston, the rector, on the site of the old church of St. Martin's. In the new street leading from London-bridge to St. Paul's. The old church was destroyed by the Great Fire of London, 1666.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—At the meeting on Monday evening, Lord Mahon in the chair, it was resolved that the annual subscription be reduced from four guineas to two guineas; and the entrance fee from eight to five guineas. The numbers were—for the reduction, 55; against, 41.

The body of Mr. F. W. Mapletorpe, who resided with his father, a retired tradesman, in Hull, was found by a policeman, at 3 o'clock last Saturday morning, lying on the edge of a ditch in a *cul-de-sac* street called Prospect place, in the above town. On examining the body, it was discovered that he had been murdered by means of a garrote, and robbed of a gold watch and about £11 in money. He was a clerk in the house of Thomas and Co., merchants. Two men of the names of John Snape and John Smith, strangers, who were found sleeping at a low lodging-house in Hull, were subsequently apprehended on suspicion of having committed the crime.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The week just closed has been passed by the Queen and the Prince Consort in domestic retirement, at Osborne. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge have alone shared the Royal hospitality.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Saturday afternoon, and remained until Wednesday.

On Monday, at an early hour, the band of the Royal Marines attended at Osborne and performed a *matinée* in honour of her Majesty's birthday. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to the Queen and the Prince on Monday afternoon. The Tyrolean singers arrived from London, and had the honour of singing before her Majesty and the Royal family both in the morning and in the afternoon.

On Tuesday, it being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, the band of the Royal Marines attended and played in front of Osborne.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty and the Prince, and returned to London.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday) from the Isle of Wight.

There will be a grand concert at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 4th of June. On Monday, the 7th proximo, the Court will proceed to Windsor Castle for the Ascot race week. Her Majesty will honour the course with her presence on Tuesday and Thursday, the 8th and 10th proximos.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of giving another State ball on Tuesday, the 16th of June.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Royal Highness travelled from Southampton by the London and South-Western Railway to the Waterloo terminus, and was attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Conner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, accompanied by a numerous retinue, have arrived at Claremont, on a visit to the ex-Queen Marie Amélie, from Spain. The ex-Queen went to Dover to meet the Duke and Duchess.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Monday evening, at the residence of the Embassy, in Grosvenor-square.

His Excellency Count de Coloredo Wallsoe, who has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court from the Emperor of Austria, in the room of the Count de Buol Schauenstein, is shortly expected to arrive in England to assume his diplomatic functions.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland gave a grand banquet, on Saturday evening, to a very large party of the aristocracy. The Duchess, at a later period of the evening, threw open her saloons for the "reception" of a brilliant assemblage of the members of the diplomatic corps and leading aristocracy. The Duke of Wellington honoured the Duchess with his company.

The Countess of Malmesbury had a brilliant reception on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in Downing-street.

The Countess Dowager of Erroll has arrived at her residence in St. James's Palace. The Earl and Countess of Erroll remain on a visit with the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton Gardens. The noble Viscountess had afterwards a "reception" at which all the rank and fashion of the metropolis were assembled. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid his respects to her Ladyship on this occasion.

Bridgewater House, the princely mansion of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, was again the scene of brilliant festivities on Monday night, the occasion being a grand ball given by Lady Charlotte Denison, at whose disposal the house had been placed by her Ladyship's noble relative. The invitations exceeded twelve hundred, and upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy and fashionable world attended to pay their respects to her Ladyship.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the late Earl of Cottenham, with Lister Kaye, eldest son of Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, Bart., of Dunby Grange, Yorkshire, took place on Tuesday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Rev. H. Howarth, rector of St. George's. After the marriage, the Countess of Cottenham gave a breakfast, at her mansion in Park-lane. Covers were laid for sixty, the guests being composed of the immediate relatives of the two families.

KNOLE PARK.—On Monday last, the infant son of Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Russell, was baptized in the private chapel at Knole, near Sevenoaks, the seat of the Earl and Countess Amherst. There were present at the interesting ceremony the Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady William Russell, Lady Arabella Sackville West, Lady Victoria Talbot, Mr. Hastings, and Lady Elizabeth Russell, Mr. Arthur Russell, Hon. W. Edward Sackville West, and the Rev. T. Curteis. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville West. This infant is the heir twice removed to the dukedom of Bedford.

## REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS in 1852. Office of the "National Illustrated Library."

The Chester and Holyhead company having, in anticipation of the extraordinary crowd of English expected in Ireland this year, organised a most complete system of pleasure transit at extremely low fares, this acceptable and attractive-looking volume has been prepared, as a sort of pictorial and literary accompaniment to the excursionist tickets which form the characteristic of that system. The Handbook is arranged on a very business-like plan—is full of all needful information as to hotel charges, postal requirements, and data of every kind useful to those strangers who wish to make the most of their time in hastily inspecting a country probably the most beautiful, certainly the most peculiar, in Europe. Some half-dozen tours are comprehended in the scheme of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, although only four are prominently set forth, viz. the Lakes of Killarney, Connemara, Wicklow, and the Giant's Causeway, of all which districts there are excellent maps in the Handbook; but tours on the Lower Shannon, and through the golden vale of Tipperary, are also embraced, besides trips in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and through various portions of the south and north of Ireland; saying nothing of the delightful journey from Chester, *via* the Tubular Bridge. There are some sixty engravings (several from drawings by Samuel Lover) of the most remarkable lions of the several localities; and altogether the volume seems admirably suited to its professed purpose, which, as we said before, has special and direct reference to the facilities and enjoyments thrown open to the English excursionist in a country presenting all the allurements and none of the drawbacks and annoyances of continental travel; and, considering what are the restraints that now accompany the latter, we need not say that the certainty of being entirely exempt from them should have a most potent influence in directing attention to Ireland during the present year in particular.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE LOUDWATER MILLS.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the stables connected with Loudwater Paper-Mills, the property of Mr. H. Ingram. The buildings in which the fire took place were burned to the ground, together with three valuable horses; and, for a time, the private house and the extensive premises of the paper factory were in imminent danger. Thanks, however, to the strenuous exertions of the workmen employed about the establishment and the neighbours, a good supply of water being at hand, the flames were confined to the premises in which they originated, which were not insured.

PROPOSED NEW ORDER OF MINISTERS.—Archdeacon Hale, in his charge to the clergy on Monday, declared his conviction that the time was come for the restoration of another order of clergy in the form of a sub diaconate, who would assemble the poor in some humble oratory set apart for worship, catechise the youth, and visit the cottages of the poor. Nothing less than the establishment of such an order of Ministers could meet the wants of the times; and as they must receive a public mission in a solemn manner, a new form of ordination would be necessary.

MONEY-ORDER ADVICES.—In order to prevent delay in the payment of money-orders, in consequence of the failure of money order advices reaching postmasters in due course, the Postmaster-General has given orders to every postmaster who discovers that an advice has failed to reach him, to immediately notify the failure to the postmaster who should have sent it, and also to report the circumstance to the Postmaster-General, in order that proper notice may be taken of the neglect, and that the error may be rectified as promptly as possible.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN TALBOT, Q.C.—On the assembly of the committee on the Watford Water Bill on Wednesday morning, at the House of Commons, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, in a very affecting address, stated that he was unable to proceed with the case, in consequence of the death of his learned friend Mr. Talbot, Q.C., who was also engaged. The learned serjeant added that the melancholy event occurred on the previous night at Brighton. The information was received with deep regret by the bar and the hon. members present, and the committee almost immediately afterwards broke up.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 30.—Whit Sunday. General peace, 1814.  
MONDAY, 31.—Whit Monday. Anna Boleyn crowned, 1533.  
TUESDAY, June 1.—Whit Tuesday. St. Nicomedes.  
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Ember Week. Oxford Term begins.  
THURSDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.  
FRIDAY, 4.—Sun rises 3h. 49m., sets 8h. 32m.  
SATURDAY, 5.—St. Boniface.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 20	11 50	12 20	1 00	1 30	2 00	2 30

THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF ARTS, MANUFACTURE, PRACTICAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL ECONOMY. Part I, price Elevenpence, of this new periodical, embellished with nearly one Hundred Engravings, is this day published.—Office, 11, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MAY 31, will be performed the CORSIAN BROTHERS, A LUCKY FRIDAY, and (compromised into One Act) the New Fairy Easter Piece. Tuesday, June 1, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Wednesday, 2, The Corsican Brothers, the Bengal Tiger, and the Crisis (for the Benefit of Mr. A. WIGAN). Thursday, 3, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 4, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Night of Mlle. ROSE CHERI and M. NUMA.—MONDAY, MAY 31, a most attractive Entertainment, in which Mlle. Rose Cheri, M. Lafont, and M. Numa will appear. The Subscription Nights of the French Plays will be continued, as usual, every Monday and Friday Evening; and the Wednesday Entertainments will be alternated by the German and French performances. M. Lafont, M. Levasseur, Mlle. Despré (a débutante, pupil of Fontenay), and Mlle. Laure, of the Palais Royal, will appear on Friday Evening, June 1st, in the revived Comedy of LA NUIT AUX SOUFFLES, with LE LAIT D'ANESSE, and a new Comédie-Vaudeville, entitled UN FRERE TERRIBLE.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that he has entered into arrangements for presenting, for the first time in this country, a short Series of plays, to be followed by a new Representation will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening Next, JUNE 2, 1852, when Goethe's Tragedy of EGMONT, with the Original Music of Beethoven, will be produced; and in which Herr Emilie Devrient, Herr Harting, Herr C. Kühn, Herr Wirthsaler, Fräulein Wilhelm, and Frau Von Müller will have the honour of making their first Appearance in England.—Subscriptions will be arranged for Twelve Representations.—The terms of which, and Prospectus of the general arrangements, may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—First Week of the Opera Season.—Under the sole Direction of Miss ROMER.—On WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31st, Tuesday, June 1st, Thursday, 3d, Saturday, 5th, the performance will commence with the popular Opera of CINDERELLA, supported by Messrs Travers, Barrant, Cord, Kuchler, and Widdicombe; Nedemas Weits, Coveney, H. Coveney; and Miss Romer. On Wednesday, June 2d, and Friday, 4th, to commence with the Opera of MARIANA. Principal characters by Messrs Travers, Cord, Barrant; Nedemas Weits, Poole, &c. To conclude, every evening during the week, with the entirely new Grand Spectacle of THE SECRET PASS; or, The Torrent of the chateau-Ghol. Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31, and during the week, will be presented the gorgeous legendary spectacle of ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON; St. George, Mr. Alfred Cooke. To be followed by a novel and unequalled routine of Scenes in the Circus, introducing the most numerous Equestrian Company in Europe, with an amusing Afterpiece.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Le Clercq.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, opposite the Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens, will OPEN for the Season on WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852, when a Grand ASCENT will be made in the ROYAL HIPPODROME BALLOON.—The Entertainments will be of the most novel and delightful character; to consist of Car-driving, Carriage-racing, Steeple-chasing, Horse Curriculum, Globe-running, Rope Ascensions, Double and Single Cordes Elasticques, &c.; Feats and Pastimes of the Ancients. The whole supported by the most celebrated Artists from the Continental Hippodromes, forming the most stupendous company in the world. A splendid Brass Band will be in attendance.—Doors open at Five o'clock, and the performance to commence at Six precisely. Admission, Reserved seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—On WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31st, and every Evening during the week, at Eight o'clock, a new Drama, entitled PUNCH à la ROMAINE; or, a Classical Education. To be followed by the extraordinary performance of the BONY MARIONETTES. After which, the highly successful Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. To conclude with an entirely new Italian Divertissement, called EL NANO DEL VILLAGE.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE on Wednesday, June 2d, and Saturday, June 5d, at 3 o'clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance.—Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, from Eleven till Five daily; and of all the principal Librarians.

THEATRE DE VARIETES, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Continued Success of the Original Living Marionettes.—On WHIT-MONDAY will be produced the laughable farce of MISS WHITE. To be followed by a new Ballet action, composed expressly for this Theatre by Mr. Beckett, entitled JEANNETTE and JEANNE. The whole to conclude with the WATERMAN. Commence at Eight. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 2s.

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Immense Success of his last wonders, and his fourth and entirely new Programme.—Every evening, at a quarter past Eight o'clock precisely, M. and Mme. Robin will repeat their imitable Entertainment; and every Wednesday a Morning Performance at half-past Two. Children under ten years of age, half-price.—Places may be secured at all the principal Libraries, and at the box-office of the theatre, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten in the morning until dusk, at the Gallery, No. 121, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera House Colonnade. The Exhibition comprises upwards of Three Hundred Original Works, entirely by English Amateurs. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—Now on Private View (upon presentation of card) the celebrated Picture, the BLUE LIGHTS, by the late J. M. W. Turner, Esq., with a Proof Impression of the marvellous "Rain-Storm" by Robert Currier, Esq. Size of the Print, 22 in. by 30 in.; on paper, 30 in. by 44 in. As a work of the highest art, and as a perfect reproduction of a painting, this Print far surpasses the finest engraving ever published. A limited number of Proofs only will be issued, so that persons anxious to possess them must at once add their names to the subscription list.—On View at Messrs DAY and SON'S, Lithographers to the Queen, 17, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE HOLY LAND, with GRAND CHORAL MUSIC.—EGYPTIAN-HALL, PICCADILLY.—From Egypt, through Arabia, to Jerusalem. In the course of the DIORAMA the Choir will sing the "Kyrle Elison," "Gloria In Excelsis," "The Jews' Wall," and a selection of Hebrew, Arab, and appropriate English Melodies.—Daily, at 3 and 5.—Admission, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d.—Egyptian-Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA, PORTUGAL, AND SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE OF WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLY, on a scale of unequalled magnificence. The figures and objects life-size. A grandeur of effect and impressive views are produced by the introduction of sacred Light Music never attempted at any other Diorama, sung by a full Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Tuily. Daily at 12, 3, and 5. Admission 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF SALZBURG, IN UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS.—JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedral, Churches, Monasteries, and the surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely valleys. The Views of Nineveh, with its Palaces, after a lapse of 3000 years; and of the Lake of Lucerne, are also now open. Admission, 1s each view, or 2s 6d to the three views. Schools, half price. Open from ten till dusk.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES, every Evening, from Eight to Twelve. Admission, 6d per quarter, 2s 1s.—Splendid new Ball-room, with all the arrangements complete. Music Director, Mr. J. Bradley, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.—Mr. Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady or Gentleman acquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this fashionable Amusement, in six private lessons, for 2s 1s.—LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT, WHIT-MONDAY, Admission, 1s.—Dean-street, Soho.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, are open to visitors daily. The collection now contains upwards of 1500 specimens, a fine series of ANTELOPES having been added to the HIPPOPOTAMUS, ELEPHANT CALF, and other rare animals, during the winter. All Visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's Collection of HUMMING BIRDS without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every SATURDAY, at Four o'clock, until further notice. Admission 6d per day in Whitsun Week, except Saturday.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIB'S NEW PATENT GAS FIRE will be EXHIBITED on MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three; and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine. Lecture on Popular Music, by George Buckland, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Young, R.A. of Music, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. A Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the prevention of Forgery. Lecture by Mr. Crisp on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Lecture on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr. Bachhoffner. Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

CREMORNE GARDENS will OPEN for the SEASON on WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852, with a Grand Gala, and BALL-ON ASCENT by Signor Lunardi. An uninterrupted succession of Entertainments, including a Grand New Ballet by M. Milano. The Cremorne Band, conducted by Bosio, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. The Kaffir Chiefs from Kaffirland. M. Bohez, Master Bohez, and their comical Dogs. Violante on the Tight-rope. Brilliant Illuminations. Fireworks, by Mottram. Classical Illustrations of Sculpture and Design. Dancing on the Oriental Platform, &c. &c. Concluding with Mlle. Violante's Terrible Ascent.—Open daily at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s; Children, Half-price. On Sundays after Four o'clock, admission free by refreshment card, 6d.—A Table d'Hôte on Sundays at Six o'clock.

BALLADS OF SCOTLAND.—Under Distinguished Patronage. Mrs W. SINCLAIR, Professor of Music, respectfully intimates that she gives INSTRUCTION IN SCOTCH SONGS, with the style peculiar to the national melodies. Mrs Sinclair and her daughter a band musical parties.—8, Devonshire-street, Portland-ros.

MRS. ANDERSON has the honour to inform her Patrons and Friends, that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 2, commencing at Half past One o'clock precisely, on which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the directors (in addition to several eminent Performers), she is enabled to engage the principal Artists, and also the magnificent Band and Chorus of that unrivalled establishment. Tickets and Boxes to be had of Mrs Anderson, 21, Manchester-street, Manchester-square; at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at the principal Music-sellers and Librarians.

MIDLE ROSA KASTNER (from Vienna) and HERR LAUB beg leave to announce, that they will give a MATINEE MUSICALE on SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1852, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, to commence at Two o'clock precisely, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Vocalists: Mlle. Jotly de Treffs, Mlle. Anna Rockholts Falconi, Madams Schütz O doni, and Midio Christina Diehl, Herr Helchert and Herr Raundl. Instrumentalists: Midle Rosa Kastner, Herr Laub, Herr Hausman, and Signor Biondini. Conductor, Herr W. Kuba.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each. To be had of Midle Rosa Kastner, 38, Charles-street, Berners-street; Herr Laub, 15, Surrey-street, Strand; and at the principal Music-sellers.

MISS DOLBY and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER beg to announce that their Annual MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 7th, to commence at half past two o'clock. Vocalists: Misses L. Pyne, Amy Dolby, and Dolby; Messrs Francis, Laad, Swift, and Boddia. Instrumentalists: Signor Sivori, Herr Joseph, Signor Platt, Signor Biondini, Messrs A. Melton, Watson, H. Hill, R. Blagrove, and Lindsay Sloper. Conductor, Mr. P. Mori.—All the seats will be reserved. Half-a-Guinea each. To be had of Messrs Cramer and Co, 38, Regent-street; of Miss Dolby, 2, Hyde-street, Manchester-square; and of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick-place, Hyde-park.

MISS BASSANO and HERR WILHELM KUHE have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 5th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE. Vocalists: Midle Clara Novello, Missa Trickett, Ransford, Bassano, Midle Jotly de Treffs, Herr Reichart, Mr. Swift, and Herr Standl. Instrumentalists: Signor Sivori, Signor Biondini, Herr Joseph, and Herr Kuba. Conductors: Mr. Frank Wori, Signor Biondini, Herr Rummel and Herr Kuba. To commence at Two o'clock. Tickets Half-a-Guinea; reserved seats, 15s each. To be had of Miss Bassano, 13, Clifton-road, St. John's Wood; of Herr Kuba, 70, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; and of all principal Music-sellers.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The THIRD CONCERT for the EXHIBITION of the STUDENTS will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to commence at Two o'clock. Single Tickets, 5s; Family Tickets, 16s; to be had at the principal Music-sellers, and at the Royal Academy of Music, Trenchard-street, Hanover-square.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT PATRON. TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, WILLIS'S ROOMS, half-past three.—Quartet in D, Op. 44, Mendelssohn; Sonata, C Minor, Piano and Violin, Beethoven; Quintet—in A, Clarinet, &c. Mozart; Excursions: Herr Laub (from Prague), Politzer, Oury, and Platt. Clarinet, &c. Mozart; Violoncello, MIDLE CLAUDE, who will perform Solos by Chopin, S. Heller, &c. Visitors Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had only of the Treasurers, Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., Regent-street. J. ELLA, Director.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The public is respectfully informed that the above Union, having been re-constructed, will, in connexion with Mr. Francis and Mr. Land, include the eminent services of Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Laub, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Frank Todd. A SERIES of FOUR MORNING CONCERTS will be given at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE on THURSDAY, JUNE 3d; Thursday, 10th; Thursday, 17th; and Thursday, 24th commencing each morning at Three o'clock precisely.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; where also subscriptions for the series may be arranged. E. LAND, Hon Secy, 5, Foley-place.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC-HALL, Strand-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 31st, and following Mondays, at the same hour, to be had of the principal Music-sellers. Single Tickets, 1s; to be had only of Messrs C. OLLIVER, 41, New Bond-street; and of Messrs R. OLLIVER, 19, Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four); 3s; area, 2s; galleries, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

CARTER LEE'S SKETCHES AND CROWQUILL'S SCRATCHES.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th, Mr. Carter Lee will have the honour of introducing his MUSICAL NOTEBOOK for public inspection, with a PICTORIAL DISCUSSION by Alfred Crowquill. Doors open at Eight, Eight o'clock to commence at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 1s; unserved seats, 2s 6d. Programmes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIPS TO NORFOLK, the ISLE of ELY, and CAMBRIDGE SHIRE. A SPECIAL TRAIN leaves the BISHOPSGATE STATION every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

Arriving at	About	FARES THERE AND BACK.		
		1st Class	2d Class	3d Class
Cambridge .. ..	3.45	8s 0d	6s 0d	4s 0d
Ely .. ..	4.30	10s 0d	8s 0d	6s 0d
Wymondham .. ..	5.40	19s 0d	14s 0d	9s 6d
Norwich .. ..	6.55	20s 0d	15s 0d	10s 0d
Yarmouth .. ..	7.45			
Lowestoft .. ..				

The Tickets will be available for the Return Journey on any day within seven days of date of issue, by the Trains due in London at 3 or 10 P.M. week days, or any Train on Sundays. By Order, Coaching Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, April 26, 1852.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FAMILY TICKETS (for not less than four persons, for which number of first-class passengers the compartment is reserved, and to be secured) will be issued at the following reduced rates from London to Lowestoft or Yarmouth and back, thus affording families an opportunity of visiting these watering-places, with the option of returning by any train (including the express) within 28 days of the day of issue.

For Family Tickets, each member from London to Lowestoft or Yarmouth and back, 25s; 2d class, 22s; 3d class, 20s. Extra Tickets may also be had for one member of each family party, as above, for a series of journeys during the 28 days, as follows:—  
Two journeys, there and back, 37s 6d 2nd class; 48s 1st class.  
Three journeys, there and back, 44s 2nd class; 55s 1st class.  
Four journeys, there and back, 50s 2nd class; 64s 1st class.  
For every additional journey, there and back, 6s 2nd class; 8s 1st class.  
These Tickets are not transferable.  
Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.  
By order, GEORGE RICHARDSON, Superintendent, Bishopsgate, April 22, 1852.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—The Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been entered into by the CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY COMPANY with the principal Railway Companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by which First and Second Class "IRISH TOURIST TICKETS" will be issued at the following Stations and Prices:—  
First Class. Second Class.  
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford .. .. 25 0 0 25 0 0  
London (Euston Station) .. .. 5 0 0 5 0 0  
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester .. .. 5 0 0 5 0 0  
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln .. .. 5 0 0 5 0 0  
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby .. .. 5 0 0 5 0 0  
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield .. .. 4 0 0 4 0 0  
Liverpool, Chester .. .. 4 0 0 4 0 0

These Tickets (which in no case are transferable) will be available for One Month from the date of issue, and will enable the holders to proceed to Chester, thence to Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin; from Dublin to Cork, which is within ten miles of the celebrated navigation station of Queenstown (Cove). From Cork to the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, which latter place combines some of the most attractive and magnificent scenery in Europe.

Under special arrangements for the accommodation of English Visitors, the holders of each "Irish Tourist Ticket" are entitled (within the limits it is available), on its production at the Office of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, to have issued to him:—

1. A Ticket for a Four Days' Tour in the County of Wicklow, and embracing all its interesting scenery, at the price of £1 10s.  
2. A Ticket from Dublin to Belfast, and back (by railway), for the Excursion to the "Great Causeway." First Class, £1 5s; second Class, £1.  
3. A Ticket from Dublin to Galway, and back (by railway), for the Tour through the Wild and Romantic District of Connemara. First Class, £1 10s; second Class, £1 4s.

Every Purchaser of an Irish Tourist Ticket will be presented gratis with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book," which has been compiled on the above Tours. In addition to the usual Descriptions and Illustrations, it will contain the fullest information of the course of Post between every place in Eng and at which Tourist Tickets are issued; and Dublin as also the most copious particulars respecting the Hotels, and the Scale of Charges for Rooms, Meals, Wines, &c.; at each; the object being to enable Visitors to know as accurately as possible both their Travelling and Personal Charges during their sojourn in Ireland.

The landlords of the hotels have undertaken to leave no effort unspared on their part to contribute to the comfort of their English visitors; a glance at their charges will show their extreme moderation.

The curators of the public institutions in Ireland and of the other objects of attraction will have pleasure in granting every reasonable facility and accommodation; and at the Office of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, the fullest and most accurate information upon every subject connected with these Tours will be afforded.

There are three communications to and from Ireland, viz. Holyhead on each week-day; two on Sundays.  
First-class Passengers booked to or from Ireland can travel by the Express and Mail Trains at the same fares as by the ordinary Trains.  
Second Class Passengers booked to or from Ireland can travel by the 9.30 a.m. Express Trains from London and the intermediate stations, for the same Second Class Fares as if they were booked by the ordinary trains. They have also the same privilege in returning by the Chester at 5.25 p.m., and is due in London at 11.0 p.m.  
NOTE.—Persons desirous of visiting the North or the West of Ireland only, can take the ordinary Return Tickets from London, Birmingham, Manchester, Chester, or Liverpool, to Belfast or Galway. Those issued at London are available for Fourteen Days; those from the other Stations Seven. London to Belfast, First Class, £5 7s; Second Class, £3 15s; Galway, £6 10s. Belfast to London, £4 10s. From the other Stations at proportionate fares, for which, and for further particulars, see "Bradshaw's Railway Guide" for each month, page 123.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue 6d. GEORGE FRIPP, Secy.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS will give his LAST SEANCE but ONE at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 1, commencing at Three o'clock precisely. Single Tickets, 7s 6d each, which may be obtained at Mr. JEFF'S Foreign Bookeller to the Royal Family, Burlington Arcade; and at the Rooms. Due notice will be given of the last Lecture of the Series.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

The grand military fêtes at Paris have had results upon public opinion very different from those which their founders and con-coctors seem to have anticipated. The Parisian shopkeepers and hotelkeepers are the parties who have been best satisfied; but the mass of the intellect of France, that opposes to the present ruthless despotism the inertia of its passive resistance, has also had some reason to rejoice at the apathy of the soldiery, and the consequent non-proclamation of the Empire. Louis Napoleon felt the pulse of the army, and, ascertaining that it was not at fever heat, very prudently resolved to keep quiet. But the Count de Chambord as prudently took advantage of the circumstance, and of the concurrent refusal of many of the most distinguished and most able Frenchmen to take the oath of fidelity to the President, to issue a manifesto to the rapidly-increasing number of his adherents, and to prescribe the course of policy which he and they intend to pursue. To take no oaths, but to mix with the people; to interest themselves in local and municipal affairs, and to support the present Government against anarchy—but against anarchy alone—is the advice which the heir of the Bourbons has tendered. The consequence has been a change in the tactics of the President. Hitherto it was the Republicans, moderate and ultra, that, next to the Orleansists, had to bear the brunt of his hostility. While the family of Louis Philippe were robbed, it was the Republicans who were shipped to Lambessa and Cayenne, it was their newspapers that were suppressed, and it was they who were hunted into prison or into exile. The letter of the Count de Chambord has directed the stream of vengeance into a fresh channel, and the turn of the Legitimists has arrived. The letter of General Changarnier and several other circumstances have combined to give additional interest to the present position of French politics; while the coolness, not to say hostility, evinced towards the Imperial pretensions of M. Bonaparte by the Emperor of Russia, and the close alliance which has just been cemented at Berlin between the three great military Governments of Northern and Central Europe, are all of a nature to direct attention towards France. The hopes of the French Legitimists are excited, and the President is taught the expediency of caution. At no period since the Revolution of July, 1830, have the prospects of a Restoration in France been more hopeful than at present. That unlucky country has yet much to learn and to endure before she can enter into the quiet enjoyment of the rational liberty for which she has so long striven. The cup of her calamity is not yet full. The scourge of despotism has not been sufficiently felt; her own degradation has not been made palpable enough to herself. But the day will come when all these things will happen, and when the unnatural system established by the *coup d'état* of December 2 will collapse. At that time—all other systems having been tried, and found to be failures—there will remain nothing to attempt but the reconstruction of the Monarchy upon the basis of an alliance between the rival branches of the House of Bourbon, and a free Constitution in accordance with the sentiments and necessities of the people. France has suffered a good deal; but she must suffer a good deal more before that day arrives. She has worshipped an idol—she has made a god of the name and of the false glory of Bonaparte; and she must pay the penalty. She is already undergoing her punishment, and, in due time, she will be fit to start afresh, with the wisdom purchased by a very dear and hard experience.

One of the chief promises made by the present Ministry to reconcile the country to its existence, and to atone for its possession of power as a Protectionist Government when it had made up its mind to abandon Protection, was, that it would devote itself to the consideration of practical and useful measures. Lord Derby laid much stress on this point in his first speech as Prime Minister, and promised that in the present session of Parliament he and his colleagues would "avoid unnecessary party questions, and apply themselves to those great measures which the country had so long sought—measures of legal and social reform." It seems, however, that the promise is not to be binding. Not one of the promised measures, unless the disfranchisement of St. Alban's and the passing of a Militia Bill can be considered of the number, has become or is likely to become law under his Lordship's auspices. Chancery Reform—the greatest boon of the many which the country was led to expect, and which of itself would have earned for the Administration an amount of public gratitude which it seldom falls to the lot of modern statesmanship to deserve—has already been left to its fate amid the random chances of political warfare. The bill for the enfranchisement of copyholds threatens to be delayed in the same manner, not only without an effort on the part of the Ministers to save it, but with a positive obstruction from the Lord Chancellor. If the Ministers and the highest legal functionaries of the realm objected to the principle of the bill of which the second reading was moved on Tuesday night by Lord Cranworth, the country might forgive them, for throwing impediments in its way; but this is not the case. Lord St. Leonard's distinctly approves of the principles of the measure, by which it is sought to remove the last relic of the feudal system, and yet has it referred to a select committee; the consequence of which must be its abandonment for a whole twelvemonth, if not *sine die*. The examples cited by Lord Cranworth of the barbarous working of the present law, reveal a state of things which, as his Lordship says, would excite our astonishment if we heard that they prevailed in Madagascar, or any other semi-civilised region. Lord Campbell confirmed the opinion and the extraordinary details, and Lord St. Leonard's himself, who, next to the Sovereign, is the head of the law, avowed that it was impossible to overrate the evils that sprang from the tenure of copyhold, and that the law was so bad that he had not scrupled in his own case to evade it. Yet, although all the facts are known, though discussion after discussion has taken place, and though the public and the lawyers are for once agreed, the bill is referred to a select committee, there to linger until the session is brought to an untimely end. Lord Cranworth and Lord Campbell—high authorities, it will be admitted—were both of opinion that the practical effect would be the loss of the measure for the present year. Yet Lord St. Leonard's, as much convinced as they were of the evils which the bill was intended to remove, insisted on its interment in the proposed committee. There for the present it lies; and thus we fear has vanished another of the many hopes which Lord Derby held out as likely to result from the acquiescence of Parliament and the country in his temporary possession of office.



## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

J. WINTERHALTER has a picture of considerable dimensions, occupying a prominent position in the middle room—"Florinde" (285)—which, though undoubtedly exhibiting great artistic power, both in regard to composition and most brilliant colouring, still does not please us. The heroine is surrounded by her nymphs, all more or less *en deshabille*, and preparing for a bath in the lake, on the edge of which they are assembled. The attitudes are all very carefully studied, for variety and individual effect; but the misfortune is, that the evidence of all this study is too apparent. The flesh, moreover, though very delicate, is not true, either in texture or colour, to nature, having something of the appearance of wax-work; and the anatomy of many of the figures, particularly that of the female on the right hand, with her back turned, is not correct. The faces are undoubtedly by beautiful, selected from the best models and improved upon; but the arbitrary side-lights, under the influence of which they are viewed, give them a stagey appearance, which, heightened by meretricious colouring in the drapery, destroys the romantic charm which the incident, in truly poetical hands, was capable of. This picture, therefore, attractive and dazzling as it is in many respects, is not one which we can accept as an example for imitation.

"The May Queen preparing for the Dance" (279), by P. F. Poole, is a charming little *moreau*, fresh and healthy in the flesh tints, and *riant* in character. This little village belle, though she occupies but a small nook on the walls, and is surrounded by many beauties of larger pretensions, must not be passed by without a smile of recognition. The same artist has another work of some pretension, "Mavina singing to her father, Pericles" (411), which possesses considerable merit.

Amongst the most successful pieces of colouring, occupying a mid-station between the highly-wrought productions of the Pre-Raphaelite school and the more sober and attuned style of the later Italian schools, we may point to a small picture by J. Reed (435), entitled "an attempt at Venetian harmony," and so entitled probably as much in reference to the colouring as the subject, which is that of a group of cavaliers and ladies getting up a sort of amateur concert in the balcony of a mansion in Venice. One gentleman plays upon a guitar, whilst the others join in harmony with his strains. A spirit of intelligence and animation pervades the various characters in the group, who, however, preserve the dignity observable in works of the Venetian school. The colouring is rich and sound in tone.

J. C. Horsley has two clever little pieces in the *genre* style, of which we like best the madrigal, "Keep your time" (237). This is a family group of mixed ages, industriously performing a madrigal. "Keep your time!" exclaims a middle-aged gentleman to a young pair, who seem to have forgotten time in mutual vows of eternal devotion. Everything about this picture is in very perfect keeping, and nicely finished. The other piece, "Master Slender" (226) where he excuses himself from dining—"I am not a hungry," is upon a more ambitious and difficult subject, and the artist may be excused if he does not fulfil the anticipations of all Shakspearean critics.

"Undine" (225), by T. Sampson; a very pretty little picture. The face is beautiful, and the golden hair more soft and sunny than ever fell to the lot of mere mortal. The dress is of a rich blue brocade silk, which might have been rendered even more water-like than it is; and so have justified the passage—"at first they imagined it to be a spouting fountain."

Lance has one of those gorgeous fruit-pieces (227) in which he has so often excelled—

The marshall'd feast,  
Served up in hall with sewers and seneschals.

The service of gold and silver plate are of regal splendour, and the seneschal the very high-priest of a dessert-service. At the same time, we must say, that for many of the ingredients—the pine apple, to wit—we fancy we have seen them before.

"The Battle of Meenae" (13), by G. Jones, is a very spirited representation of one of the most dashing achievements of modern arms. The figure of Sir Charles Napier, surrounded by his staff, is truly characteristic, and the portrait excellent as a likeness. In the disposition of the troops the artist has carefully adhered to the authentic records of the event, supplied by the distinguished General just named. Prominent in action are the brave 22d, in line, firing upon the enemy, who have their position in the dry bed of the river; to their right the artillery, who have effected a breach in the wall of the Shikarah, or hunting-ground; and the 12th and 25th, the 1st Grenadiers, the Scinde Horse, and 9th Bengal Cavalry are coming into action. The Belooch army, amounting to 35,000 men, extends in enormous masses in front of the British line. In the centre is Major M'Murdo, fighting with Jehan Mahommed, whom he killed. This picture will be viewed with great interest by all who watch the history of our arms in India.

We turn now to examine a few of the contributions in the Landscape Department, which we feel we have too long neglected; and amongst which are some specimens of remarkable excellence.

Roberts has a view of Venice (34), broad, comprehensive, and real in aspect, with a brilliancy of touch for which this admirable artist is unrivalled. His Antwerp (69) is very different in character, but remarkable in its way for delicate handling, more especially in the architectural details. But the greatest triumph of the artist is that achieved in his "Interior of the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, Vienna" (371)—a most ingenious composition. The picture is long and narrow in form, and the view is circumscribed by a low wide arch stretching across the upper part of the canvass. The effect which might naturally be expected to attend such an arrangement would be that of depression; but so skilfully has the artist combated this natural tendency of his materials, that the very reverse is the actual result. As it is, the arch serves as a sort of frame for the rest of the picture—a wide and splendid cathedral interior, with the high altar in the extreme distance, and the various chapels, with their gorgeous artistic decorations, filling the perspective on either side. The *coup d'œil*, though remarkably striking, is strictly true; the light diffused over the spacious pavement is precisely that which would fall from the clerestory of a grand Gothic cathedral; and the eye, instinctively aspiring upwards, almost pictures to the mind the vast vaulted area of the transept, for the moment shut out from view. On either side, under side arches, are glimpses of the approaches from the exterior, and the external air, which, whilst they contrast with the dim religious light within, confirm the truthfulness of the general design.

Stanfield has his trio also, and each different from the others in character. In the "Bay of Baie, from Lake Avernus" (48), we have a classic spot, full of poetic interest, treated with kindred classic feeling. The stagnant and pestiferous lake now occupies the site of the proud city of villas, and a thin mist hangs about the desolate but still beautiful spot. In the "Port of La Rochelle" (190) we have the more vigorous handling which tells of healthy, active life. A light breeze sgitates the water in the mouth of the old historic harbour, before which the various craft scud and bend, producing an animated scene, ended with the atmosphere of reality. The "View of Citara, in the Gulf of Salerno," takes a medium place between the two others—a warmer region than the last, and without the abstract associations of the first.

E. W. Cooke presents us with two "Views in Venice" (405 and 526)—one of them introducing the Doge's palace, of course—in both of which we admire his masterly outline and richness of detail, but without the tone and colour accomplished by Stanfield's magical atmospheres. Anthony has a very fine study of "Beech Trees and Fern" (107), in which the various hues, "russet, and scarlet, and yellow," of forest scenery towards autumn are harmoniously combined, and in which we also admire the skilful manner in which he pierces the thickest foliage with occasional glimpses of the sky. The scene is one of genuine nature; but why always the circular frame for which Mr. Anthony appears to have such a fondness? This shape is allowable occasionally as the exception when the subject suits, but should not be adopted as the rule, and is especially objectionable in pieces of large dimensions, like the present, being utterly destructive of breadth and simplicity of effect.

Cooper and Lee have some beautiful works, some joint and others sole productions; but we must defer notice of them, as well as some by Linnell and others in this line, till a future notice.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have presented their first report to the Home Secretary. The balance in hand on the 29th of February, invested in Exchequer bills, and to the credit of the Commissioners at the Bank of England and the bank of Messrs. Coutts, amounted to £213,305, but there are expenses to be paid out of it. They are unable to say what the actual surplus of the Exhibition funds will be after all liabilities have been discharged, and the accounts finally wound up, but they have no reason to suppose that the net surplus will be less than the sum estimated by them in their report to her Majesty of the 6th of November last, viz. £150,000.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The report of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford, has been printed this week, by order of the House of Commons. The report, with the evidence and appendix, extends over an enormous blue-book of 387 folio pages. After reporting in detail upon all the subjects embraced in the inquiry, the Commissioners recommend, in reference to—

**THE STATE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY.**—That the Caroline Cycle for the election of proctors should be abandoned. These functionaries are, for the future, to be elected by congregation, and to hold office for two years, one going out every year; and the limitation as to standing is to cease. It is proposed that proctors shall be re-eligible, and that the office shall lose its privileges in the appointment of examiners, select preacher, and certain professors, as well as in adjudging prizes. As regards university extension, the report suggests that the distinction between noblemen, gentlemen, commoners, and commoners be abolished. Certain sumptuary laws as to the recovery of debts and delivery of bills are also recommended—the Vice-Chancellor's Court taking the form of County Courts. The Commissioners further propose that new halls be founded, and that unattached members of the University be allowed to reside, under superintendence, in lodgings, without connexion with any college. Oaths to observe the existing statutes and to perform academical acts are to be absolutely prohibited. Subscription to the Articles at matriculation is discontinued; and a "short form of prayer to be used in college chapels, after the example of chapels in bishops' palaces," is hinted at. To require the students to be communicants is designated a "mischievous practice." The schemes already ventilated in Oxford and elsewhere—for founding affiliated halls, for establishing independent and more economical halls, and for sanctioning lodgings in connexion with colleges—are all dismissed in favour of the suggestion for licensing independent lodgings for additional students unconnected with colleges.

**THE STUDIES.**—In reference to this subject the report recommends that a preliminary examination should take place before matriculation, and that, during the latter part of the academical course, students should be permitted to select their branches of study. A large development of the professional element is contemplated. Old professorships are to be amalgamated, or increased in number and value—new chairs are to be created—old and useless ones suppressed. Where existing endowments are insufficient, certain professorships are to be placed in different colleges, and endowed with one, two, or more fellowships, the holders of which may, in some cases, be married. £800 per annum is suggested as the value of the higher appointments. These professors are to be divided into four groups, corresponding to a proposed divarication of the University studies—viz. A, Theology; B, Mental Philosophy and Philology; C, Jurisprudence and History; D, Mathematical and Physical Sciences. The appointment of such new professors is to rest with the Crown—that of Margaret Professor and of Ireland Professor of Exegesis, as well as of those whose election is now in Convocation, being vested for the future in congregation. Sub-professors or lecturers are to be appointed in each department; and on the College tutors would devolve the sort of instruction which is now usually supplied by private tutors. The professors are also to receive fees.

**THE REVENUES.**—The third branch of the report is on the revenues of Oxford. An annual balance-sheet—a revision of fees—a restriction of University funds to University purposes—and the remission of stamp duties on matriculations, degrees, and certificates, as well as a relaxation of the Mortmain Act—comprise the subjects on which, under this head, advice is tendered by the Commission.

**THE COLLEGES.**—As with the University, so with the colleges—all oaths imposed by founders and by their statutes, and all oaths, declarations, and promises to observe statutes, or to maintain secrecy on college affairs, or not to originate nor consent to changes in statutes, are to be directly and positively prohibited. All fellowships, with certain exceptions as to New College and St. John's, are to be thrown open to all Bachelors of Arts. Some only of the studentships of Christchurch are still to be limited to Westminster scholars. Restrictions as to the tenure of fellowships, and obligations to take holy orders, or to proceed to degrees in particular faculties, are to be abolished. Fellows are not to be allowed to marry, with the exception of the new University professor-fellows. Fellowships, so far as may be practicable, are to have a maximum of £300, and a minimum of £150 each. Advowson funds are to be abolished, and separate foundations in the same college to be united. In some of the larger and wealthier colleges, certain fellowships are to be appropriated to the new University professors—these professor-fellows not being elected by the several societies, but the fellowship following the professorship. On the revenues of Corpus it is proposed to quarter two such professors, and to endow them with three fellowships each; at Magdalen, six professorships are contemplated, by the suspension of twelve fellowships; at Merton, two professorships, by the suspension of six fellowships; at All Souls, four professorships, at the cost of twenty-four fellowships; and Queen's and New College are each to maintain one professor. All scholarships—excepting those at Jesus, and certain appropriated school scholarships—are to be thrown open to all the Queen's subjects under the age of nineteen, of whatever birth, kin, colour, or place of education, and to be tenable for five years, and in no case to lead to a fellowship without renewed competition and examination. Heads of colleges may be chosen from the whole body of Masters of Arts, without any proviso that the new head shall be elected from the members of the particular society over which he is called upon to preside. A preference, however, is not obscurely hinted in the report in favour of the plan of appointing all heads of colleges directly by the Crown. Visitors of colleges are to visit, and heads of colleges to furnish annual reports to visitors; which, again, are to be transmitted to the Crown.

## CHURCH ESTATES.

The Church Estates Commissioners have made their first general report, and it has been presented this week to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. It is as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c.

We, the Church Estates Commissioners, have the honour to make our first general report of our proceedings under the act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England."

Under this act any ecclesiastical corporation may, with the approval in writing of the Church Estates Commissioners (who shall pay due regard to the just and reasonable claims of the present holders of lands under lease, or otherwise, arising from the long-continued practice of renewal), sell to any lessee the interest of such corporation, and may enfranchise any copyhold lands, and may purchase the lessee's interest, or deal by way of exchange or otherwise, as may be agreed upon between the parties. Certain sub-lessees are to be considered as entitled to the privileges of lessees.

The act further provides, that the surplus moneys arising from transactions under this act shall be appropriated to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

The short time that has elapsed since the passing of the act has afforded little opportunity for ascertaining the extent to which its powers are likely to be made available, but we see no reason to doubt that its operation will materially facilitate the settlement of the Church leasehold question to the satisfaction both of the lessors and of the lessees.

Proposals to sell reversions, or to purchase leasehold interests, have been submitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the Bishops of London and Norwich, by the Chapter of Durham, and the Vicars Choral of Lichfield; and we have reason to believe that similar applications will shortly come before us from several other ecclesiastical corporations.

We have also received one proposal for the enfranchisement of five copyhold tenements under the see of Norwich.

No purchase or sale has yet been concluded, but the several transactions are progressing satisfactorily towards completion.—We have the honour to be, your faithful and obedient servants,

CHICHESTER.

HENRY GOULBURN.

JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

5, Whitehall Place, March, 1852.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. Frederick Crossdale Thompson, to St. George Colegate, Norwich; the Rev. W. H. Jones, to Llando, Glamorgan; the Rev. T. Taylor, to Boscombe, Wiltshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Thomas Richardson, to Fishguard, Pembroke-shire; the Rev. C. R. Flint, to Gwentworth, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Thomas Sylvester, to Buckingham; the Rev. F. B. King, to Burstwick, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; the Rev. C. D. Francis, to Tysoe, with Compton Wynates annexed, near Shipston-on-Stour; the Rev. W. Dacre, to Irthington, Cumberland.

The western coast of Africa is erected into an episcopal see, embracing in its jurisdiction Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and the Gambia, which are all placed under the spiritual superintendence of the most Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal, D.D., of Sierra Leone, who will be the first Bishop.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. R. Lloyd, from the inhabitants of Christchurch, Hants, on his departure; the Rev. John Burn Anstie, their late curate, from the parishioners of Wyke Regis; the Rev. A. Wilson, principal, from the masters and mistresses trained in the Westminster Institution; the Rev. W. Pardon, late incumbent, from the trustees and congregation of St. Ann's, Alburgh, near Liverpool; the Rev. John Davies, rector of St. Clement, Worcester, from the members of the St. Clement Benedict Society, Worcester; the Rev. John Hill, late Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, from a number of the members of that hall, his former pupils, and some private friends; the Rev. T. Harris, from the congregation of Kilvey; the Rev. H. Jones, from his parishioners.

On Sunday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon at the chapel of the Lock Hospital, in aid of the asylum attached to the institution. At the conclusion a collection was made amounting to £70. In the evening the Rev. Capel Molynieux, M.A., advocated the same benevolent cause, when a further collection was made, making an aggregate of £127.

**SYDENHAM.**—The foundation-stone of the new church near Forest-hill, Sydenham, was laid on Saturday afternoon last by the Earl of Dartmouth.

**CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.**—On Monday the annual general court of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held at the offices in Pall Mall; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of applications made to the society for aid, in the year ending 31st March, 1852, was 121. Grants were made in 103 cases; being for the erection of 34 additional churches, the rebuilding of 18, and the enlargement or alteration of 49 existing churches. The amount contributed from the society's funds towards these objects was £14,669; the works which had been reported as completed with aid from the society were 42 new churches, 7 churches rebuilt, and 39 enlarged or otherwise altered, including, in most cases, very extensive repairs. 23,143 additional seats were thus secured, including 23,534 set apart for the use of the poorer inhabitants. The amount contributed by the society in the course of the year on account of the grants claimed was £13,272; to which it must be added, that the committee were, on the 31st of March last, responsible for the further sum of £36,633, which sum was covered by the funds now in hand. The amount received by the society during the last year from its ordinary sources of income was £6437 15s. 5d., which included £1798 3s. 7d. received under the Queen's letter issued last year. On the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, the report was adopted.

**CONSECRATION OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WESTMINSTER (BY VAUXHALL-BRIDGE).**—The ceremony of consecrating this church, which has been erected solely at the expense of the Archdeacon Bentinck, took place on Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of London officiating, attended by a large body of the clergy, among whom we noticed the Venerable Archdeacon Bentinck, and the other canons of Westminster, Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Frere, Dr. Walters, Rev. Mr. Repton, Rev. Sir William Cope, Rev. Mr. Jennings, Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sir William and Lady Page Wood, Miss Burdett Coutts, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and several members of the Bentinck family. The church has been built, as already stated, at the entire expense of the Rev. H. G. E. Bentinck, archdeacon and canon of Westminster, at a cost of about £12,000.

A contest took place last week in Brighton on the church-rate question. As the rate had been refused for eight years past, there seemed little prospect of one being carried this year. The rate, however, was carried by a majority of 1901 against 1347.

## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

## LUMLEY v. WAGNER AND GYE.—THE OPERA HOUSE.

In this case, as has already been noticed more than once, an injunction had been obtained by the plaintiff, Lumley, to prevent the defendant Mdle. Wagner, the German opera singer, from performing at the Covent-garden Theatre, which belongs to the defendant Gye, in violation of an agreement which he (Lumley) had entered into with Mdle. Wagner, and which bound that lady to perform only at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, during the present season. The case had been originally heard before the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, and the injunction prayed for granted. Against this injunction the defendants had appealed to the Lord Chancellor, on the ground that the terms of the original contract had not been completely fulfilled by Mr. Lumley. The appeal was opened before the Lord Chancellor on Saturday last, and was resumed again on Wednesday, when, after a lengthened argument on both sides, his Lordship gave judgment, dismissing the appeal, and confirming the original injunction.

## SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1852.

On Thursday morning the judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer assembled, according to custom, in the Exchequer Chamber, for the purpose of arranging and determining the several circuits upon which they would proceed to hold the ensuing assizes of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for the several counties of England and Wales, when the following arrangements were finally agreed upon:—

**NORTHERN.**—The Right Hon. Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman.

**HOME.**—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir John Jervis, and Mr. Justice Maule.

**NORFOLK.**—The Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Mr. Baron Parke.

**MIDLAND.**—Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge.

**OXFORD.**—Mr. Justice Cresswell and Mr. Justice Williams.

**WESTERN.**—Mr. Baron Platt and Mr. Baron Martin.

**NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.**—Mr. Justice Talfourd.

**SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.**—Mr. Justice Crompton.

Mr. Justice Talfourd joins Mr. Justice Crompton at Chester.

**ROTHSCHILD v. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.**—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, the verdict obtained in this case was reversed by the judgment of the Lord Chief Baron. The action, which was tried some time since, was one respecting the gold dust robbery; the object being to recover from the defendants the value of certain boxes of gold dust, which were lost on their way from Southampton to London by the South-Western Railway. The verdict given on that occasion was in favour of the defendants. The Lord Chief Baron intimated that the Court was unanimous in their opinion, that the direction, which had been given to the jury at the trial in favour of the defendants, ought to have been in favour of the plaintiff.

In the Bail Court, on Tuesday, an action was brought before Mr. Justice Wightman, by a Mrs. Andrews, a milliner, residing in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, against a Mr. Richard Batley, a gentleman residing at Malda Vale, for an assault. It appeared that the plaintiff had made a great many dresses for the ladies who attended the Bloomer ball, given on the 29th October last, in the Hanover-square Rooms. Mrs. Andrews, accompanied by a young lady of the name of Forsyth, having also attended the ball, the latter attracted the attention of the defendant, who was present, and who ultimately became her accepted lover. The plaintiff having communicated the fact to the young gentleman's father, the defendant subsequently entered Mrs. Andrews's house in a fit of high displeasure at her interference, and committed the assault complained of. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff: damages, £5.

In the Westminster police-court on Wednesday, a lady, said to be the wife of a gentleman belonging to the Army and Navy Club, and late an officer of the Dragon Guards, appeared, accompanied by her two children, before Mr. Arnold, in obedience to a request made by that magistrate, in consequence of a letter he had previously received, informing him that she was living in the neighbourhood of Brompton in a most deplorably destitute condition, without the necessary food or apparel. She gave the following extraordinary statement of her history and misfortunes:—She had been in early life married to a merchant, to whom she had borne two children, but who unhappily became fatherless about four years ago. Shortly afterwards she became acquainted with her present husband, and was united to him at Brompton Church, in August, 1850. He was at that time holding his commission in the army, but shortly afterwards disposed of it, and she travelled with him for some months upon the Continent. In the early part of last year he returned with her to England, and directed her to proceed to Brompton, where he had engaged a furnished house for her occupation, while he repaired to the Isle of Man on a visit to his friends, promising to join her in six weeks. She parted at Liverpool, and from that time she had never seen her husband. She had subsisted as long as she could by disposing of her plate and jewels, and was ultimately obliged to leave the house taken for her in consequence of being no longer able to pay the rent. Driven by dire necessity, she took a mean lodging in the same neighbourhood, and there, dragged out a wretched existence while she and her children had any articles of clothing worth disposal; and, all being at length parted with, she became a homeless and penniless wanderer, and was rescued from the streets by the humanity of a poor carman and his wife, who afforded her part of their scanty fare, and where she was permitted to lie down and take what repose she might after he went out to his labour in the morning, the poor people having but one bed. In her extremity she had made known her case to the Rev. Mr. Irons, the rector of Brompton, who recommended her to acquaint a magistrate with her distressed condition. The lady, who is of very prepossessing appearance, and only twenty-nine years of age, and who was accompanied by two fine boys, stated, in reply to Mr. Arnold's inquiries, that her husband had written to her several times in terms of affection, and she was totally unable to account for his desertion of her. He was at present staying with his mother, who was averse to their union, and who had expressed her displeasure at the family solicitor having afforded her some assistance from the proceeds of their estate. Mr. Arnold inquired whether her husband had been made fully acquainted with her destitute condition? The lady replied that he had, but no notice had been taken of the matter. She had also written to the family solicitor, but he said he could not interfere. Mr. Arnold inquired the age of her husband. The lady replied that he was her junior by five years. She had never, by word or deed, given the slightest excuse for his neglect. The magistrate commiserated her unfortunate situation, and recommended her again to apply to the family solicitor. He then handed her a sovereign from the poor-box, and requested her to look in again in a few days. The lady curtsied her acknowledgments, and withdrew with her two children.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The ball given on the 23d, at the Ministère des Travaux Publics, affords us an opportunity of describing to our readers the newest fashion, for *bals*, which will, as usual, shine in London, Baden Baden, Vichy, and the Pyrenees. The return of the fashions worn during the Empire such as head-dresses *a la Grecque*, bringing to our recollection the bad taste of that period, had been for some time apprehended; but we are happy to learn that the flattery will not be entertained.

Bonnets are worn almost covered with small flowers, such as polyanthus, roses pompon, &c. The fronts and crowns are literally covered with flowers without leaves—a bunch on each side, and inside are bunches that are lengthened so as to come round the face. The bonnets this year are very much trimmed, the face seeming buried in a mass of flowers, ribbon, tulle, blonde, &c.

For half-dress, percales, book-muslin, and printed muslins are worn, with flounces or stripes; they resemble barge and *mousseline de soie*, and have the advantage of being light wear in very warm weather.





PROCESSION OF THE FORTS DE LA HALLE, AT PARIS, CARRYING THE BUST OF THE PRINCE PRESIDENT.

They are printed in different ways, so as to make up as "redingotes" for morning; the bodies being also printed for this make. "Albanaises" are likewise printed crosswise in various widths. All these dresses are made up full in the waist, and worn with long sashes; but they cannot be made up with tight bodies.

For the country we cannot say too much in favour of white mus-

lins: they wash admirably. Bows of ribbon, tastefully placed, form an elegant dress. Dark ribbons completely change the appearance of the dress; with pink or blue petticoats the dress appears metamorphosed for travelling.

The number of flounces varies from three to seven; they are scoloped large, round or pointed. At present much trimming is worn, coloured or white: for example, a tulle dress, looped up with bows of pink, blue, or cherry colour, dark figured ribbon, or even Scotch plaids; this fashion we believe to be imported from England. Organdie is also worn with this same trimming. We have seen one with five flounces. A pink ribbon is drawn through the hem of each flounce, at the last making a bow, with long ends, which join the next flounce; bows of ribbon on the shoulders, with streamers, completing an elegant dress. On a petticoat, of white taffetas are four skirts of tulle, also white, each looped up by blue ribbon, with *nauds contraires*—of course, smaller as they reach the waist. Another dress in tulle: Four jupes, two pink and two white; the pink being the hem longer than the white; the hem to be eight centimetres in width. The body is *bouillonné de rose et de blanc*. The *coiffure* is of roses the same tint.

A new article for dress has appeared—*la batiste de laine*. It is plain *et sec*; particularly adapted for travelling. It is made *à disposition*, and wears extremely well.

Headdress is worn of natural flowers, velvet, ribbon, and lace; with a dress of worked muslin, two *volans*, pointed body, bows and streamers on shoulders. Berthe, two rows of lace on the chest; a bouquet of natural flowers to match the *coiffure*. Bouquets are worn smaller than last year. A favourite *capotte* is made in vegetable straw, trimmed in *cérise*: inside, flowers of the same colour.

The mantelet is made up in taffetas, with rows of narrow velvet: *volant* of lace. Albanaise or Valenciennes, grey ground, red and *cérise* stripes.

Bonnets, straw and horsehair, of different patterns.

## PROCESSION OF THE FORTS DE LA HALLE.

This pseudo-classic ceremony took place at Paris on the 15th inst., when the Busts of the President of the Republic intended for the Central Markets were carried in procession to the Church of St. Eustache. After the band advanced the *Forts de la Halle*, carrying a Bust of the President, and followed by 100 young girls, dressed in white robes, with blue scarfs, and crowns of white roses on their heads. Then came a number of other Busts. Next walked the Prefect of Police, the Mayor and Deputy Mayors of the arrondissement, the other civil authorities, and the officers of the Municipal and National Guards. Mass was subsequently celebrated, after which the Archbishop delivered a short address. The *cortège* then left the church, installed the busts in the different markets and, in the evening, the *Dames de la Halle* gave a ball in the Linen Ha-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



THE BORNESE PIRATES.



HEAD-HUNTING NATIVE OF BORNEO.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following narrative, with Sketches, of the Expedition of H.M.S. *Cleopatra* to Borneo; dated Singapore, March 16, 1852:—

In consequence of the *Dolphin*, a small trading schooner, having been attacked in Maludu Bay, on September 12th last, and her captain (Robertson), supercargo (Burns, a grandson of the famous poet), and five of her crew having been murdered by some pirates that were afterwards found to belong to Tunku, the *Cleopatra* was ordered to proceed there, in company with the Hon. Company's steamer *Semiramis* and *Pluto*, and obtain satisfaction from this lawless race. The particulars of the capture were as follows. The *Dolphin*, when off the entrance of Maludu Bay, on a trading voyage, was visited on the evening of September 11 by three small native prahus, who asked permission to trade; but being too late, were ordered to wait till the next morning and anchor at a respectable distance off the vessel, a strict watch being kept throughout the night to prevent surprise. In the morning one boat was allowed alongside, and three men came on board and brought pearls for barter, which were being looked at by Burns in the waist of the vessel, when another man brought up a roll of matting, which he laid hold of for the purpose of inspecting, when the man drew a sword that was secreted in the centre of it, and cut his neck severely. Robertson seeing this, ran forward for protection (not a single arm of any description being on deck), when a general attack was at once made, and the poor captain was speared to death at the bowsprit end, where he had run to ask for quarter. Five of his crew were also murdered; and most probably all would have been sacrificed, had not the remainder, who had run aloft, asked for quarter, with the understanding that they would navigate the vessel, on which condition they were spared. The pirates then took her to Labuk Bay, where she was boarded by the Chief of that place, Sherief Yassin, who, on recognising the vessel, captured her from the pirates, after having killed the greater part of them, and delivered her up to the *Pluto*, which was sent in search of the vessel the



KINI BALU, AND ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER.

moment the news arrived at Labuan. The Chief and four of the pirates managed to escape, and made the best of their way, it is supposed, to Tunku, to which place they all belonged, and were about to take the vessel. The *Cleopatra* sailed from Singapore on the 10th of January, and arrived at



THE ATTACK.

Labuan on the 20th, where she was joined by the *Semiramis* and *Pluto*, the latter vessel bringing Mr. St. John (the political agent for Borneo, in the absence of Sir James Brooke) and Captain Brooke from Sarawak, to accompany us on the expedition.

We started again on the 27th, and proceeded alone to Gaya Bay (leaving the steamers behind to complete coaling) to pay a visit to the Chief at that place, Paugean Madoud, for the purpose of cautioning him against assisting the Illanun pirates, which he had been in the habit of doing, particularly

in selling them a boat in which they went pirating. To give this as much effect as possible, five boats (barge, pinnace, first and second cutter, and gig), proceeded up the river on the 31st to his residence at Mengatal, and on arriving were saluted with twenty-one guns from a battery of



THE EXPEDITION CROSSING THE BAR OF THE RIVER AT TUNKU.



THE FUNERAL AT SEA.



two guns (brass three-pounders), one of which had no carriage, and was fired as it was lying down on the grass, and which was returned by the barge and pinnace. The conference turned out satisfactorily, and the Pauzeau promised everything, and also to pay Mr. Meldrum (an English merchant residing there) a large sum for goods delivered to the Chief. We had an opportunity of seeing here one of the wild tribes from the interior, whose chief employment is head-hunting, dressed up in his best clothes. (See Sketch.)

The boat returned to the ship in the middle of the day. From the anchorage we had a fine view of the Kint Balu (13,698 feet), the highest mountain on the island, and the entrance to the river. (See Sketch.)

The *Semiramis* joined us at this place, and we proceeded to Maludu Bay, where we remained four days, until the *Pluto* arrived. We all started together on the 7th February for Tunku. This took a week (although only 200 miles), on account of the coast being quite unexplored, and the sea filled with reefs in all directions. We anchored off the pirate settlement on the morning of the 15th, and immediately hoisted all the boats out, manned and armed them, and sent them, in company with those of the *Semiramis* and *Pluto*, to ascend the river. Our force consisted of 250 men in fifteen boats, seven of which had guns; each of the commanders taking charge of their own men, and Captain Massie superintending the whole. Our pilot, mistaking the river, ascended the wrong one, after having been obliged to haul all the boats over by main strength, it being nearly low water at the time. (See Sketch.) After trying two different branches, not at all agreeing with the description of the place, we returned in the afternoon. A large war-boat was seen in this river.

The next morning (the 16th) the boats were sent in the same order to another river, but, being low water, found it impossible to cross the bar; they therefore returned to their respective ships until the tide flowed. During this time four natives came down to the beach, and planted a white flag in the sand, with a goat fast to it. A boat was immediately sent, and found out that they were slaves, and that they had come down to present the goat, on account of our men not having destroyed their houses the day before, at the entrance of the first river. One man came on board in the boat, and we found out that the river the boats had attempted to enter in the morning was the right one, but that the fighting men were all away in their boats, and therefore we would find nobody there. When the tide had sufficiently flowed (11.30 A.M.) we again started, and after some little trouble succeeded in getting over the bar, and commenced pulling up the river, the leading boats having white flags. After two hours' pulling up a magnificent river, we arrived at the Chief's house (Rajah Mada), and immediately landed the marines and small-arm men. We found the place deserted, but, from the appearance of their fires, could only have left a few minutes before. A tree was thrown across the river at this place. Nobody had been seen the whole way up, with the exception of four men in a small canoe, who pulled away higher up the river the moment they perceived us. On arriving at the house, a white flag was placed on the roof, to see if any body would come back. After having been ten minutes here looking round the place, the men in the boats were suddenly fired upon from the jungle, and one man killed and two wounded. The men thus taken by surprise instantly seized their arms, and fired into the jungle; and as soon as the boat's guns and Congreve rockets could be brought to bear, fired in the direction that the smoke had been first seen. (The reports of their guns were so small, although only about five yards off, that they were hardly heard by the boat's crew. Small-arm men were then landed on both banks, but nothing

more was seen of them. (See Sketch.) As it was then past three in the afternoon, the men were embarked, and returned down the river to the ships. The next evening the boats again left, and anchored inside the bar of the river, preparatory to starting by daybreak in the morning. The boats reached the Chief's house at 6 A.M., and the marines and small-arm men started to scour the country. A great number of houses were found further inland, and the land well cultivated with rice, sugar, fruit-trees, &c. The natives all left with their women and children before we came up to their houses. In retaliation for their having fired upon us the day before when a white flag was flying, about forty houses were burnt (including the Chief's), and the little property that we found in them destroyed, as well as cutting down their fruit-trees, &c. Nearly in the middle of the day, when this was going on, the natives again came down to the same spot (Chief's house) unperceived, and fired on the crews left in the boats, by which one man was killed and two wounded. Another man was killed about the same time by his musket going off by accident, the ball passing through his head. In the afternoon everybody was again embarked, and returned to the ships before sunset.

The inhabitants of this well-known pirate settlement were well prepared for us, as everything of any importance had been removed, and their guns buried. It is more probable, if they had not been away, they would have disputed our passage up, which they might easily have done, as the dense jungle grew close down to the banks. The famous Illanun pirates inhabit this place, having colonized it from Mandanao a great number of years past. Their expeditions are invariably marked with singular cunning, barbarity, and recklessness, always murdering the crews of vessels fallen in with, with the exception of those they are enabled to sell for slaves.

Next morning, the 19th, after having committed the bodies of the two men who had been killed the day before to the deep, the vessels weighed and moved down off the entrance of the Sibail river, about eight miles distant from the other. Preparations were made for ascending this river; but finding the provisions were getting very low, and would only last to enable the vessels to reach Singapore, no more time could be spared to ascend the other rivers in the pirate district, and therefore left on the morning of the 21st. On our way back we intended to have stopped at Labuk Bay, in order to present a rifle, with a suitable address, to Shereef Yassin, that had been sent by the merchants of Singapore, after having heard of his good conduct in retaking the *Dolphin* from the pirates; but finding there was not sufficient time to have sent it up, we were obliged to defer it for a more convenient opportunity.

On the 25th February, on passing Maludu Bay, Captain Massie and Mr. St. John left in the *Pluto* for Maludu, for the purpose of having a conference with Shereef Housin, who resides there, and who happened to have been on board the *Dolphin* at the time of the murder, and was therefore suspected to have been concerned in it. This man had formerly been the Chief of this district, but owing to intrigues had been obliged to retire, and had not been allowed to remain there for some years, but of late has returned there with a few followers for the ostensible purpose of trading. The conference turned out unsatisfactory, as nothing could be proved against him.

The vessels arrived at Labuk on the 25th, where the *Cleopatra* remained three days for the purpose of watering, and then sailed for Singapore, where she arrived on March 9. The steamers were left behind to coal, and then followed. This short cruise will teach these pirates that they are not safe in their own strongholds, and that they are liable to be attacked by our vessels at any time.

## HOBBIE NOBLE, THE FAVORITE FOR THE DERBY.

Hobbie Noble was an Englishman,  
In Bewcastle Dale was bred and born.

*Minstrel of the Border.*

"What an odd name!" says some one not otherwise interested in the race. "Where do they get these quaint names for race-horses? Is Hobbie Noble English or Scotch—an invention of Mr. Merry, the owner, or comes it out of history?" The quotation above tells that there was once a "Hobbie Noble, an Englishman." Let us briefly relate his personal history.

Halbert Noble was a gentleman—a younger son without heritage. He was a native of Bewcastle, in Cumberland; he lived and was hanged in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the date of his birth being about this time three hundred years. Had he lived in the reign of Queen Victoria, he might have been an honourable gentleman—perhaps in the Guards, or attached to an embassy, or in Parliament. He would have gone to the Derby in a four-horse "drag." He might have been at this moment candidate for Cumberland or Carlisle. He might have issued an address in favour of Protection, perhaps of Free-trade. But living when he did, he became a freebooter and an outlaw. He took refuge with Armstrong, Laird of Mangerton in Liddesdale, Scotland. Here, his brave, generous, and gentle nature gained him the esteem of men and women of every degree, though that esteem did not restrain some of the Armstrongs from betraying him into Lord Scoop's hands for a price.

From the Border ballads and the notes of historical editors, we obtain a glimmering of light to look into the darkness of three hundred or two hundred and seventy-five years ago. In this darkness we see lying in the prison of Newcastle-upon-Tyne one John Downie, a nephew of Armstrong of Mangerton, who had been taken prisoner in a Border foray. John Downie, from the place of his residence, was called Jock-o'-the-Side. We see him heavily fettered, condemned to die, and from his course of life not fit to die, as he readily acknowledges. However, he is resigned, because he has no hope of escape.

But some messenger has carried the news to his mother, Lady Downie of the Side: "her coats she has kilted up to her knee," and she runs over moors, scrambles over rocks, wades the river, and standing before her brother, Armstrong of Mangerton, weeps and wrings her hands for the peril of her son Jock. The Laird answers, and says, "Three men I'll send shall set him free." Two of them are his own sons; Noble is the other:—

O Hobbie Noble! thou one man be:  
Thy coat is blue, thou hast been true  
Since England banished thee to me.

He directs them to go as "corn-codgers" (travelling corn-dealers), but well armed under their disguise. The shoes of the horses have been taken off and reversed, to lead those who may follow their track in a wrong direction. Arrived at Cholesford, on the river Tyne, they cut down a young tree, having fifteen nags on each side, with which "to climb the wa' of Newcastle town." It is too short; they break open the gate, kill the porter, reach the jail, break the doors in splinters, find the prisoner loaded with fifteen stone of Spanish iron, whom, fettered as he is, the Laird's son Jock takes on his back and places him on a horse.

Arrived at Cholesford, on their return, the Tyne is swollen to a fearful flood, and an old man assures them it "will not ride." But they are pursued by the land-sergeant (an officer of justice) and twenty men. Wat, the Laird's second son, is faint-hearted; but brave Hobbie Noble and the other two will dare anything. They swim their horses to the other side. The land-sergeant, seeing their escape, assents to the loss of his prisoner, but is concerned about the fifteen stone of Spanish iron. He prays them to leave the fetters. Not likely—iron is scarce in Liddesdale.

"I wot well no," quo' the Laird's son Jock,  
"I'll keep them; shoon to my mare they'll be,  
My gude bay mare, for I am sure,  
She has bought them a' right dear frae thee."

And so they arrive safely and welcome at Mangerton in Liddesdale.

The Lord-Warden of the Marches, or his land-sergeant, is next seen in treaty with Sim o' the Mains (Simon Armstrong, relative of the Laird of Mangerton) and four other Armstrongs, to betray Noble into his hands. They invite him to join in a foray into the English side:—

At Kershope foot the tryst was set,  
Kershope of the lily lee;  
And there was traitor Sim o' the Mains,  
And with him a private companie.

Hobbie had been warned to beware of Simon Armstrong; but he was of a confiding disposition, and suspected nothing.

Those who read reports of agricultural societies may have read of Sir James Graham's success in draining a waste bog, out of which he has got crops of oats and potatoes of astonishing amount. On the edge of that bog Hobbie Noble slept in the shiel (shepherd's hut) on the first night of this foray, but was awakened by a dream, and was just in time to save himself from being taken asleep. He called up his "freres fire" (companions), showed them the danger, but sought to inspire them with a hope of mastery if they could keep by him and give battle boldly. The next minute he found himself betrayed. Yet he fought manfully, and would have "cleared Conscourth Green," so the ballads say, had his sword not broken. It broke, and he was taken, his five companions assisting to bind him with his own bow-string.

They conveyed him to Carlisle, and by the way mockingly asked if he knew the road, which he did as well as they, but said nothing. At Carlisle he was more kindly treated:—

They gave him a wheaten loaf to eat,  
And after that a can of beer;  
And they a' cried to him with one consent—  
"Eat, brave Noble, and make good cheer."

Yet he was hanged next day. Before he died, he swore an oath that he had never anything of Lord Scoop's "that ate him either grass or corn." But seeing that nothing would avert his fate, he bade them beware of the traitor Mains, and said:—

I wad hae betrayed nas lad alive  
For a' the gold of Christentie.

Such was the life and death of the gentle Halbert Noble, of Bewcastle Dale, whose story has been preserved in the oral traditions and rugged ballads of the Borders. The Laird of Mangerton, chief of the Armstrongs, chastised his treacherous kinsmen with vigour. Sim o' the Mains, being banished by his order, fell into the hands of the English, and was hanged, as a Scotch riever, at Carlisle, within two months of Hobbie Noble's death.

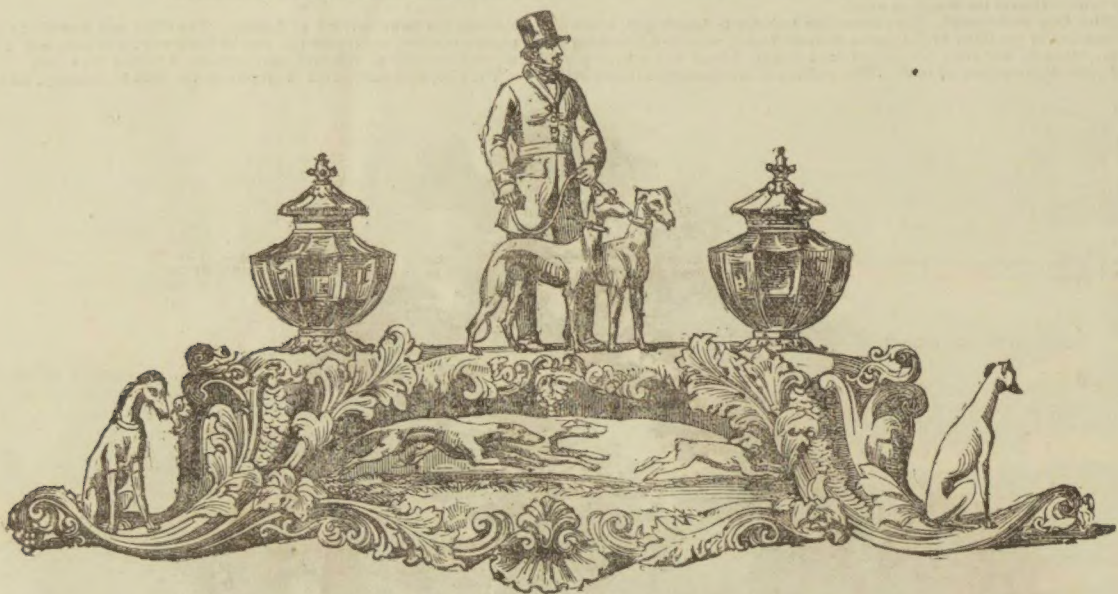
**NEW MAIL PACKET ARRANGEMENT.**—In August next the West India Mail Packet Company will, with the sanction of the Admiralty, run a mail steamer between Chagres and Savannah, in the United States, touching at Jamaica, Juaguá, and Nassau. This steamer will leave Jamaica on the 22nd of every month, proceed to Juaguá, Nassau, and Savannah, and then return by the same route and proceed to Chagres, which port she will reach on the 14th, and leave on the 18th of the month. By this arrangement Jamaica will have a direct mail communication with Chagres and the United States. The steamer between St. Thomas and Nassau will then cease running, as the Bahamas mails will be sent via Jamaica. The mails for Turk's Island will be left at Juaguá. The sailing stations for this steamer will be at Jamaica and Savannah. Juaguá is a small island north of the windward passage at the eastern end of Cuba. The course of post to the Bahamas will be the same as at present, about eight weeks and a half.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in promoting a speedy communication between England and Ireland, held a few days ago in Palace Yard, Mr. Herbert, M.P., read a letter from Mr. O. W. Lang, jun., in which he insisted on the possibility of constructing a steamer capable of attaining a speed of 25 miles an hour. He proposed that it should be 400 feet long by about 40 broad, and with a nominal steam power of 1680 horses; and he represented that such a vessel would make the voyage between Holyhead and Dublin in about two hours, while sea-sickness would be altogether avoided, in consequence of the absence of motion of any kind except horizontal. Mr. Lang, who was present, entered into various details, and offered, in reply to various questions, the most satisfactory explanations; and the meeting terminated in the appointment of a committee to devise the best means of carrying out the proposed project.

The *Himalaya*, from Port Phillip, arrived on Tuesday in the Thames, with 27,000 ounces of gold, valued at upwards of £90,000. The date of sailing being the 1st of January, the advices by her have been long since anticipated.

The *Opinione* of Turin announces that the *San Carlo* steamer, on the Lago Maggiore, was suddenly discovered to be on fire, on the 16th inst., off Mogadino, on the Swiss bank. At about 11 P.M. the inhabitants of the town saw the steamer in a blaze. They immediately sent out boats to save the crew, who, unconscious of the danger, had already retired to rest. They were all saved, but the steamer was burnt down to the water's edge by 6 o'clock the next morning. The steamer *Verbano* has been put on the station in the room of the *San Carlo*.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan had confirmed, on the 8th inst., Fouad Effendi's arrangement with the Viceroy of Egypt on the Tansimat question.



### THE CORBET TESTIMONIAL.

THE sporting community "round the Wrekin" have been holding high revel this week in the ancient town of Shrewsbury, in honour of Mr. A. W. Corbet, of Sundorne Castle, the head of the elder branch of one of the oldest families in the Western and Midland Counties, and who have always been pre-eminent for their devotion to every description of rural pastime. The more immediate and continuous recipients of his hospitality have just entertained him at a magnificent dinner at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, and presented him with a very graceful and elegant memorial of their respect. It is described in the local journals as consisting of an elegant drawing-room writing-table, with silver inkstand, a pair of beautiful taper-stands, and match-box to suit. The table is of carved walnut, relieved by a band of ebony, and the top also of ebony, inlaid with a deep broad rim of silver, on which is engraved, in old English characters:—

"Presented to ANDREW WILLIAM CORBET, Esq., of Sundorne Castle, by his friends in Shrewsbury and its vicinity, as a token of their regard and esteem, May 17, 1852."



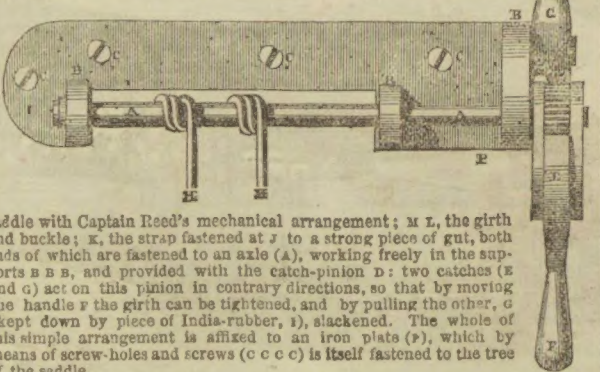
The carvings on the pedestals of the table are exceedingly appropriate and tasteful, and the greyhound upon which rests the Corbet escutcheon is finely executed. The inkstand, of silver, and weighing in all about 110 ounces, is of the highest character of this description of art. On the top is the figure of a man holding a brace of greyhounds in the slips, and at each end a greyhound at rest. In front is seen a brace of dogs in pursuit of their game, and on the other side the same dogs standing tired and panting over the dead hare. The figures are all of frosted silver, and exceedingly life-like and natural. The taper-stands weigh 25 ounces, and present "the chaste Diana" of the Greeks, the supreme protectress of hunting, with her bow and quiver, and a stag bounding by her side. The several articles were furnished by Mr. Lewis Woolf, of Liverpool.

At the dinner (the Mayor of Shrewsbury in the chair) the elegant gifts we have enumerated were conveyed in a most eloquent and impressive speech, by an eminent local surgeon, Mr. H. Keate, corner of the borough, who, embodying the predominant sentiments that dictated the presentation, gracefully adverted to the ancestral exploits of the guest's family in "the noble art of venery;" saying that the Corbet of the present day well sustained the fame of his lineage, not only as a sportsman, but as one whose special pride it was, within the time-honoured halls of Sundorne, "to exalt the humble, to comfort the lonely, to assist the needy, to console the afflicted, to be the minister of that beneficence which is symbolised in the motto of his house—"Deus pascit corvos" (God feeds the ravens); and may God long enable the Raven to continue his bounty, and to testify in good works to the mercies of the Omnipotent."

**TESTIMONIAL.**—On Friday, the 21st ult., a number of the members of Christ Church, Cambridge, presented to R. N. Phillips, Esq., LL.B., a handsome silver cup, as a testimonial of their esteem and respect. The cup is a large antique, handed on, of elegant form, and ornamented with fruit and foliage in a rich style of chasing. The college arms are engraved on one side, and on the other is the following inscription:—"Viro juris peritissimo, R. N. Phillips, LL.B., hoc quantumvis amoris et grati animi monumentum d. d. plurimi quondam sodales Coll. Christi, Cant., kal. April., A.D. 1852."

### CAPTAIN REED'S IMPROVEMENT IN SADDLES.

CAPTAIN REED has lately invented and patented certain improvements in the fastenings of the girths of saddles, which will doubtless prove of great practical value. By the simple arrangement represented in the accompanying Diagram, the rider is able to slacken or tighten the girths at pleasure, without having to dismount. The figure shows part of a



saddle with Captain Reed's mechanical arrangement; *a*, *x*, the girth and buckle; *x*, the strap fastened at *x* to a strong piece of gut, both ends of which are fastened to an axle (*A*), working freely in the supports *b* *b*, and provided with the catch-pinion *D*: two catches (*E* and *G*) act on this pinion in contrary directions, so that by moving the handle *F* the girth can be tightened, and by pulling the other, *G* (kept down by piece of India-rubber, *I*), slackened. The whole of this simple arrangement is affixed to an iron plate (*P*), which by means of screw-holes and screws (*C* *C* *C*) is itself fastened to the tree of the saddle.

It is needless to point out to amateurs of the chase and riders generally the convenience resulting from such an arrangement. It is not expensive, and does not in any way add to the size or outward form of the saddle-flap, the whole being sunk in the tree of the saddle, the two handles being the only portion protruding.

On Saturday last a boa constrictor, 17 feet in length, forming part of a collection of wild beasts which were being conveyed by the train from Havre to Paris for the purpose of being exhibited at the Hippodrome, escaped from the box in which it was confined and wound its way up to the top of the train, where it promenade for some time without being discovered. It afterwards announced its presence by suddenly thrusting its head up close to the engine-driver, to the great terror, as may be supposed, of that individual. The train was immediately stopped, and M. Hebert, who was placed in charge of these animals, with the assistance of two Africans by whom he was accompanied, with some difficulty re-captured the animal, which had coiled itself around the machinery of the locomotive, and ultimately secured it in a strong box.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTRACT MAIL PACKETS TO AUSTRALIA, via the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The following notice has been issued from the General Post-Office:—"On the evening of the 2d of June next, and on the evening of the 2d of every alternate month, mails will be made up in London for St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes), the Cape of Good Hope, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria (Port Phillip), Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, to be conveyed from Plymouth on the following day, by the packets of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, under contract of her Majesty's Government. All letters and newspapers for the Australian colonies above-mentioned will hereafter be forwarded by these packets, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent. Letters and newspapers for the Cape of Good Hope will be forwarded by these packets, or by the packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company leaving Plymouth on the 15th of each month, according as such letters and papers may be posted in time for either line of packets. Letters for any of the British colonies will be liable to a postage of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, letters of greater weight being charged in proportion according to the scale of weight for charging inland letters, which postage must be paid in advance. Newspapers will be conveyed free from charge. Letters for the Cape de Verdes will be liable to a postage of 1s. 10d. when not exceeding half an ounce, &c.; and newspapers to a postage of 2d. each. The postage, whether for letters or newspapers, must be paid in advance. Those postmasters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth by cross post will, of course, forward the correspondence intended for those mails in the same manner."

A fatal occurrence has just taken place at Pont-y-Twr, in the vicinity of Orwen Lake, to a little boy, son of Mr. Charles Jones, master of a school established by the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, at the above place. The child missed his footing, and fell down a precipice upwards of thirty feet high. He was killed on the spot. To add to the painfulness of this distressing calamity, another child of Mr. Jones died suddenly the same day.



## MUSIC.

## CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.

This excellent institution was established last year, for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedral and collegiate choirs. The second anniversary dinner took place on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Marquis of Worcester in the chair, who was supported by Earl Howe, one of the trustees; Sir George Clerk, M.P., the Rev. E. Repton, and Rev. Temple Frere, Canon of Westminster Abbey; R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., R. Ellison, Esq., Lincoln, trustee; the Rev. G. Helmore, Messrs. T. Fitzherbert, F. G. Currie, Evans, Jackson, Bishop, T. Oliphant, Addison, Duff, &c. Amongst the professors were Dr. Elvey, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey; Mr. Goss, of St. Paul's Cathedral; Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Land, Shonbridge, Foster, M. Smith, J. and W. Coward, Martin, Machin, H. Barnby, Gray, and Messrs. J. Mitchell, Mudge, Palmer, Sheard, Knowles, Bridgewater, and Mavett, and four boys of the Windsor Choir. With the ten boys of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey, a complete and effective choir was formed for the execution of a well-selected programme, comprising the two canons "Non Nobis Domine" and Dr. Cooke's "Amen," for grace; the National Anthem, after the toast of Church and Queen; John Barnett's charming madrigal for five voices (the parts being quadrupled); "Merrily waken measure;" R. S. J. Stevens' dignified glee, "The cloud-capped towers," for six voices (doubled); so finely sung as to command an immediate encore; Dr. Aldrich's quaint round, "Hark! the bonny Christ Church bells," given by the boys, and re-demanded; Muller's "Maying," exquisitely rendered by Francis, Land, Lockey, and Machin; Dr. Elvey's well-conceived prize glee, "The Orphan's Prayer," for four voices (quadrupled); J. Bennett's dainty madrigal, "All creatures now are merry-minded;" S. Webb's glee, "To love I wake the silver string;" Festa's epigrammatic madrigal, "Down in a flow'ry vale," in which the "Jewel Phyllis" lays down the cautious doctrine not to attempt a wooing with an empty purse; Sir H. R. Bishop's round, "To see his face;" Beale's madrigal, "What shepherd, ho!" S. Webb's glee, "Thy voice, O harmony;" and finally Sir H. R. Bishop's arrangement of Ravenscroft and Morley's madrigal, "Who is Sylvia?" In the faculty of singing at sight our vocalists are not approached, and certainly no singers of any other nation could have executed the pieces in the above scheme with such precision and accuracy as were displayed on this occasion, without a single rehearsal. Of course, with preparation, much might be gained in colouring and delicacy, but the "fast express" system of music in London during the season renders trials almost impossible. The financial interests of the new fund for musical charity were ably advocated by Mr. George Gray, of the Chapel Royal, the secretary; he narrated the history of the institution and its rapid progress; he called upon the heads of the Church to support the fund, as one calculated to ameliorate the prospects of the struggling choirman; and told, in simple and touching language, the story of one of the cathedral singers who was present at the first dinner, and was now no more, leaving a widow and three children with nothing in the world but an appeal to the Choir Benevolent Fund. Sir George Clerk, with his usual tact and good taste, in proposing the health of the noble chairman, pointed out the advantages in an artistic point of view of supporting the interests of a class of singers which was handing down the traditions of the noble ecclesiastical school of composition; and the Marquis of Westminster, in returning thanks, expressed his gratification at the formation of an institution calculated to promote the prosperity of our English professors, with whom he was delighted to claim personal acquaintance, and from whose exertions he and his house (the Beaumonts) had so often derived much pleasure. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are the patrons of the fund, and have given a donation of £50; the Duke of Cambridge has sent £10; the Marquis of Worcester gave £25; Earl Howe, £20; Sir G. Clerk, £5; Mr. Lockey, five guineas; Mr. Ellison, £10; Mr. Palmer, M.P., £5, &c.; and the donations, subscriptions, scripions, &c., from the Bishop down to the choir-boys, now exceed £800.

## CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The Derby week has caused no diminution in the number of musical entertainments. On Monday Mr. Allcroft made an experiment at the Lyceum Theatre of a morning monster concert, the statistics of which present an array of forty-four pieces, executed by ten solo instrumentalists and twenty vocalists. Madame Fyfe performed Donizetti's "William Tell" fantasia, Thalberg's "Don Pasquale" serenade, and Liszt's "Rosinian Tarantella;" Sivioli, Bottesini, Case, and Richardson played violin, contrabasso, concertina, and flute solos, and the Distins aided with their sax-horns. The "Moss in Egitto," or "Zora" prayer, was sung by all the artists, with the accompaniment of eight harps and the organ & percussion. Messrs. F. Mori and Schimon were the conductors. The vocalists were Mlle. Favanti, who was much applauded in "Una voce" and "Non più mesta;" Mlle. Jetty de Trefz, whose national Styrian air was her *cheval de bataille*; Madame E. Garcia, who shone in Rodé's variations; Mrs. Sims Reeves, who was eloquent in a romance by Schimon; Miss Louisa Fyfe, who sang an elegant ballad, the "Switzer's mountain lay," by M. de Ellen Glascock, the composer of the clever overture played at the Haymarket Theatre before the burlesque, and a pretty song by Mr. T. Baker, the "Maiden's Prayer;" Miss Poole, who pleased as she always does, in the "Syrren's gift," also by Mr. T. Baker; and the Misses M'Alpine (sisters two), Lowe, Ley, and Madame F. Lablache, who did their spitting gently. Then there were three "tender tenors," in Herr Reichart, Herr Brandt, and Mr. Sims Reeves; a new singer, in Signor Calcagno; and three basses, in Messrs. Drayton, Leffer, and Signor F. Lablache. If Mr. Allcroft failed to attract all London, it was clearly not his fault.—Herr Charles Oberthur, the very clever harp player, had an evening concert last Monday at the Harley-street Beethoven Rooms, assisted by M. dame Macfarren, Miss Lascelles, Miss Rourke, Herr Ander, Herr Gustave Hölzel, as vocalists, and Mlle. Rosa Kastner, a highly-accomplished pianiste, from Vienna; Herr Moralt, violin; Herr B. H. Romberg, violoncello; and Mr. F. Mori and Herr Rummel as accompanists.—The third *soirée* of the "Réunion des Arts" took place last Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Beethoven Rooms, at which Madame Lemaire, Mlle. Becker, Miss E. Wass, Messrs. Becker, Goffrie, Schmidt, Goodban, J. Thomas, M. Casalan, and Herr Haas, were the leading artists.—M. Szelety, the pianist, had a *soirée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last Tuesday, aided by M. Frélon, *orgue & percussion*; Mr. Clementi, violin; Mr. Ap Thomas, harp; M. Paque, violoncello; and the Misses Hill, Ley, Stabbuch, and M. dame Macfarren; Mr. Wrighton and Signor Calcagno, vocalists.—Miss Rebecca Isaac, the vocalist, gave an evening concert last Tuesday, at the Sussex Hall, with the co-operation of the Misses Fyfe, the Misses Alexander, the Misses Mascall, Miss Bleaden, Mrs. T. Distin (late Miss O'Connor), Miss Lowe, and M. dame Garcia; Messrs. Harrison, Whitworth, Manvers, Drayton, M. Féder, M. A. Von Goor, the Distins, and Signor Schira; and Mr. W. L. Phillips and Mr. John Willy as conductors.—Signor Marras, the accomplished tenor, gave a *matinée musicale* on Thursday, in the Pavilion, Hans place, Belgravia, by the kind permission of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. In addition to the refined style of vocalisation exhibited by Signor Marras, he was aided by Miss Louisa Fyfe, Miss Chesier, a *débütante*, Herr Goldberg, Signor Calabatta, M. Achille Montuoro (pianist), M. Frélon, the Tyrolese Minstrels, Signor Regondi (concertina), Signor Gordigiani (the composer), and the famed pianiste, Mlle. Clara B., whose accompaniment of the Beethoven *Adelaide* cantata, sung by Marras, was one of the prominent items of the programme.—Signor Mafel, the corno-pionist, had a *matinée*, on Thursday, at M. Coulon's residence, Great Marlborough-street.—Signor Regondi's *matinée musicale*, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, was given last Saturday, with the co-operation of Messrs. Magnus and Salaman (piano), M. Frélon, Herr Liddell (violincello); M. dame Ferrari, M. dame Macfarren, Miss Williams, Mr. Whitworth, Signori Ferrari and Marras.—The pianoforte performances of Mr. Brinley Richards, at his second *matinée*, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday, in the presence of a very numerous and fashionable auditory, merit especial eulogium, not only for the excellence of the selections, but also for the admirable interpretation of the works. He commenced with Sainton and Piatti, in Beethoven's trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3; and also played with Sainton Mozart's sonata in A. He likewise executed compositions by Bach, Chopin, F. Hiller, and Mendelssohn; besides his own very clever and interesting pieces, "The Angel's Song," the romance "Angela," and his spirited arrangement of the Danish national air, "Den Tapre Landsoldat," which was published in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Bottesini played a contrabasso solo. The vocalists were M. dame Macfarren, Miss Dolby, who sang Mr. Brinley Richards' pretty ballad, "The Rose" (re-demanded), and a clever song, "Past and Present," by Mr. F. Romer; and Mr. Sym (t), who rendered Mendelssohn's song, "The Garland."

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

Signor Briccialdi, the accomplished flautist, had his annual morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 21st inst., and performed a fantasia on "Som sambula" themes and an allegro, with his well-known skill; he also executed, with Miss Arabella Goddard, the charming pianiste, Kuhlau's concert-tune duo in A minor. The other instrumentalists were Sainton, Cooper, Hill, P. Maffi, Maffei, and Bottesini; and the vocalists were Madame Lemaire, Madame F. Lablache, Madame Schütz Oldosi, Misses Lascelles, and Stabbuch, Signori F. L. Lablache and Calabatta, and Mr. F. Botta. The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed Haydn's "Creation" on Wednesday night, under the direction of Mr. Surman, with Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler as principal vocalists.—There was no novelty of importance in the programme of the first morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera on the 21st instant; the vocalists were G. isi, Madame Castellan, Mlle. Anna Zerr, Mlle. Seguin, Mlle. Bertrand; Signori Mario, Stigelli, Soldi, Mei, Galvani, Bartolini, Marini, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Herr Ander, Herr Formès, and M. Gueymard. Madame Julienne was absent from indisposition. Festa's madrigal, "Down in a Flow'ry Vale," conducted by Mr. Smythson, the chorists-master, was encored; and Donizetti's serenade, "Com'è gentili," sung by Mario, was re-demanded. The "Enryantha" and "Leonora" overtures were superbly played by the band, under Costa's baton. The grand finale from Donizetti's "Martiri" and Rossini's "William Tell" finished each act. The concert was well attended, and Sir Aston and Bottesini executed violin and contrabasso pieces.—The notice of the third meeting of the Quartet Association, held yesterday, and of the first concert of the New Philharmonic Society, given last night at Exeter Hall, will appear in our next week's impression.—This day will be Mrs. J. Macfarren's *matinée* and M. Emile Fréden's second concert, and the performance of the Tyrolese Minstrels.—On Monday the English opera season will be commenced at the Surrey Theatre, under the direction of Miss Romer, with Miss 1. bolts, M. S. Weiss, the Misses Covey, Messrs. Travers, C. Romer, Borrali, Herr Richter, and Herr Meyer Lutz (conductor); and on the same day an operatic campaign will be opened at Sadler's Wells, under the direction of Miss P. Horton, with Miss Louisa Fyfe, Miss R. Isaac, Messrs. Harrison, Manvers, Drayton, Whitworth, and Mr. T. G. Reed (conductor).—The Liverpool Philharmonic Society will perform, on Monday, Charles Hersley's new oratorio "Joseph,"

The *matinée musicale* of Miss Messent, Signor Pozzanski's concert, the fourth meeting of the Réunion des Arts, and the sixth Philharmonic concert, are included in Monday's engagements.—On Tuesday will be the fourth meeting of the Musical Union; and on Wednesday will be Mrs. Anderson's annual grand morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, with the vocal and orchestral strength of the establishment, beside M. dame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Fyfe, Miss Anderson Kirkham, Miss Kate Loder, and Herr Joachim.—The sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts will be on the 2d of June, as also the concert of Mlle. St. Marc.—The German plays will commence on Wednesday, at the St. James's Theatre, with Goethe's "Egmont," with Beethoven's music.—On Thursday Mr. W. S. Bennett will give a morning pianoforte performance; and the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Messrs. L. Pyne and Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Land, Francis, and F. Botta) will have a morning concert.—The concert of Mr. W. Rea (evening), of Madame Sala (morning), and of Miss Bassano and Herr Kuhe (morning), will take place on Friday and on Saturday.—The week's musical programme will be wound up with the morning concert of Miss Rosa Kastner, the pianist, and Herr Lamb, the violinist.—The anniversary of the gathering of the charity children of the metropolis will be celebrated next Thursday, at St. Paul's Cathedral.—The fine performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, last Monday night, with M. dame Clara Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, A. Novello, and Herr Formès, must be briefly recorded; as also the fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, at the Hanover-square Rooms, directed by Mr. G. Osborne, on the same evening; and Mr. John Parry's new entertainment, the "Portfolio for Children of All Ages," at the Music Hall, Store-street.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

Before we enter on our weekly record of operatic doings at this ancient lyric establishment, it is requisite to mention that a demonstration on behalf of Mr. Lumley, the lessee and director, was made on Saturday last, at a meeting in the concert-room, convened by the Dukes of Cleveland and Leinster, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Baron Brunnow (the Russian Ambassador), and Sir Ralph Howard. Besides the above, there were also present the Marquis of Worcester, the Earls of Shelburne and Harrington, Lord Ward, Viscount Clifden, Viscount Anson, M.P., Lords Cranbourne, W. Lennox, G. Paget, M.P., General the Hon. H. Cavendish, Sir John Bayley, Bart., Hon. G. S. Smythe, M.P., Sir W. Ady, Bart., Sir Henry Webb, Bart.; General Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir F. B. Lennard, Messrs. Crombie, Budd, C. W. Packe, M.P.; Bigh, G. Tudor, Franks, A. Fonblanque, Norman Macdonald, H. B. Trevelyan, M.P.; C. Barry Baldwin, M.P.; General Sir A. Woodford, &c. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That, considering the beneficial influence which Her Majesty's Theatre has exercised for nearly a century in promoting and extending the musical taste of the country, it is desirable that measures should be taken by this meeting to support Her Majesty's Theatre.
2. That, considering the energy and perseverance which the director of this establishment has displayed in the cultivation of the highest works of art, and in providing for the public taste and amusement, during a period of extraordinary difficulty, this meeting will support and assist the director in his efforts to surmount the difficulties of the establishment.
3. That, with a view of establishing an immediate and available source for the purpose of carrying on and conducting this establishment during the present season, a fund be raised, to which all friends and well-wishers of the theatre be invited to become subscribers, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of receiving such subscriptions, and applying the same in such way as they shall consider most conducive to the interests of Her Majesty's Theatre.

It was agreed that subscriptions should be paid to Hopkinson and Co., the bankers, of Regent-street, and a committee was formed to carry out the objects of the resolutions. A vote of thanks was passed to the Duke of Leinster, who presided at the demonstration. As a result of the display of confidence in the lessee, we learn that a requisition of noblemen and gentlemen will be sent to M. dame Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), who is expected in a fortnight from New York, to appear again on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be forthwith mounted, with Mlle. Cruvelli as *Valentine*, M. dame de Lagrange as the *Queen*, Mlle. Angri as the *Page*, Gardoni *Raoul*, and Lablache *Marcel*.

Madame de Lagrange, the new *prima donna*, whose name we have just mentioned, is a French lady of rank, who originally appeared in 1839 on the stage of the Renaissance (Théâtre des Italiens), in Paris, as an amateur, in Flotow's opera "La Duchesse de Guise." Such was the impression made by her talent, that she subsequently began an operatic career in Italy; and for some years has sung on the lyric boards of that country as well as in Germany. In December, 1848, she made her *débüt* at the Théâtre de la Nation (Grand Opera), in Paris, as *Desdemona* in the French version of Rossini's "Otello," with Duprez. Owing to a bad state of health her triumphs in Italy and Germany were not confirmed. On Saturday night she appeared as *Lucia*, and repeated the performance on Tuesday—Gardoni being the *Edgardo*, Susini *Bidebent*, Mercuriali *Arturo*, and Ferlotti *Enrico*. Madame de Lagrange's version of Sir Walter Scott's heroine is in accordance with the picture of the novelist: it is gentle, lady-like, and unassuming; and even in the provocative to exaggeration supplied by the Italian librettist in the mad scene, her style was subdued. A tall and commanding figure and an expressive face are her physical advantages; but, as an actress, she is more to be distinguished by elegance and correctness, than by impulse and passion. Her vocalisation is that of an artist who has studied in the best schools, but whose organ has been exposed to much wear and tear as in the Verdi operas. The quality of the voice is not sympathetic but it is penetrating, and in the concerted pieces will be distinctly heard. It is in the florid passages of the upper octave that the brilliancy of M. dame de Lagrange's singing is most striking and effective. Any hearer who had not waited for the mad scene would have considered her as tame and lifeless, but in the cavatina she created quite a sensation by a series of showy and sparkling roulades, some of which were unusually daring. The flight of upward notes *staccato* seems to be a favorite device; and when the intonation is sure, the dazzling scales told on the auditory powerfully. Her compass alone would enable her to sing the exceptional *Queen of Night's* part in Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico;" and in all characters requiring very florid and brilliant vocalism, she will be an acquisition to the company. She was not so well supported as she might have been. The fatigued voice of Ferlotti, excellent artist as he is, begins to display itself more and more. The great event of the night, to our minds, was the wonderful improvement of Gardoni; it is not merely that he has acquired additional power, but he sings and acts with the evident resolution of an artist who is feeling a proper confidence in his own powers. Both in the malediction and death scenes he quite took the house by storm—no manufactured sensation, but that caused by genuine artistic ability.

For the extra night on Thursday the programme was varied and interesting. Beginning with "Norma," with Cruvelli and Gardoni, the operatic selections also included the mad scene of "Lucia," by Madame de Lagrange, and Mlle. Angri's brilliant "Cenerentola" finale. The ballet attractions were Rosati in "La Fête des Rosières," and the new *danceuse*, Regina Forlé, from the Grand Opera in Paris, in a selection from "La Sylphide." Her figure is slight, but symmetrical; she has a pretty face, and her style of dancing, if not the perfection of choreographic art, has points of interest. Donna Petipa Oliva gives the true style of the Spanish dance: her steps are remarkable for their elasticity, balance, and lightness; she has the majestic postures and undulating movements indicative of haughtiness, pride, love, and arrogance; but the audience, habituated to the modified and restrained versions of the dancing of Spain, do not seem to enjoy altogether the self-satisfaction with which the genuine exponents of the fandango or bolero glances at the feet and body. The music and motions of the Iberian dances are so peculiar and original, and so totally opposite to those of any other nations, that it requires a veritable Spanish audience duly to appreciate them.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Scribe and Halévy's "Juive," with its unprecedented magnificent spectacle, was given for the second time on Saturday night, with M. dame Julienne, Mlle. Bertrand, M. Gueymard, Herr Formès, Signori Polonini, Mei, Ronini, Soldi, and Stigelli.

On Tuesday night Bellini's "Puritani" was revived, with Grisi, Mario, Polonini, Soldi, Ronconi, and Marini.

On Thursday, for the extra night, the first act of "Norma" was performed, and followed by the whole of the "Barbiera" of Rossini, with M. dame Castellan's *Rosina*, Mario's *Count Almaviva*, Marini's *Basilio*, Tagliafico's *Dr. Bartolo*, and Ronconi's *Figaro*.

## ST. JAMES'S.

Mr. Mitchell's benefit took place on Wednesday, and was illustrated by the production of several novelties; the first a piece by Scribe, entitled "Yelva; ou l'orpheline de Russie," in which Madame Rose Chéri charmingly represented the dumb girl, portraying the various emotions with extraordinary pantomimic power. A sort of proverb, called "Le Piano de Berthe," followed, displaying the impudence with which a young coquette imposes herself on a young lady as her music master. M. Numa appeared as *Montonnet* in the "Un Service à Blanchard," in which the cunning actor has to assume both pretended and real jealousy. The distinction was finely, yet powerfully, drawn. The house was full.

## OLYMPIC.

A new farce, called "The Language of Flowers," was performed on Monday, and is a very funny affair. Mr. Compton is the hero, a *Mr. Robert Martin*, who soliloquises himself as two persons, distinguished as "Mr. Martin" and "Bob," who alternately address one another in all he says. This notion of "a man beside himself," but otherwise rational enough, is amusing at first, but has a tendency to work itself out. This singular-plural gentleman finds a lover-letter addressed in the language of flowers to his wife's ward, and substitutes it by one written in the language of vegetables, which mortally offends the lady. Certain eccentric incidents then occur, all leading to a reconciliation. The little piece was well acted, and proved successful.

## SURREY.

This theatre closed on Tuesday, and with the season terminated Miss Glyn's starring engagement. Since our last notice she has performed *Mrs. Haller*; also, *Julia* ("Hunchback"), *Beatrice* ("Much Ado"), and *Lady Macbeth*. *Julia* and *Beatrice* were enacted on the same evening, last Monday; and must both, notwithstanding the serious character of the two concluding acts of the first, be considered as among Miss Glyn's comic parts. Her *Julia* is throughout the girl, not the woman; and the actress gives the highest

and most elegant interpretation of her misconduct, not regarding any tragic element in the character, but only in its accidents. The result was a complete triumph. Miss Glyn being several times called before the curtain. This arduous effort was succeeded by her celebrated impersonation of Shakespeare's *Beatrice*. As this is an acknowledged gem, distinct from and unapproached by any modern interpretation, yet lying close to the text and replete with the spirit of the poet, no fresh notice is required. The same remark holds true of the *Lady Macbeth*, in which also the actress proves herself to be *sui generis*. Miss Glyn, we understand, proceeds forthwith to Dublin.

## MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Buchanan, an American tragedian, made his *débüt* here on Monday, in the character of *Sir Giles Overreach*. With a powerful and well-developed physique, Mr. Buchanan manifested mental aptitude sufficient to entitle him to our serious consideration. We shall, therefore, renew our acquaintance with him as early as possible.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—A very able and learned lecture was delivered on Thursday evening at the Whittington Club, by the Rev. Richard Boyle, on the "Rise and Progress of the English Language." The lecturer, after making a few observations upon the study and cultivation of the English language traced its gradual advance from the rude elementary state in which it exhibits itself in the early Saxon writers to its classical form under the reign of Elizabeth. He styled the sixty years immediately preceding the Restoration, and which embraced half the reign of Elizabeth and the entire reigns of James I. and Charles I., the *Angustan* era of English literature, in opposition to the more general opinion of those who accord this distinction to the twelve central years of the reign of Queen Anne. The lecturer considered that the names of Shakespeare, Spenser, Bacon, Taylor, Raleigh, Hooker, and Milton, ought alone to decide the controversy. Notwithstanding the inducements which the gaiety of the Epom week usually holds out for absence from intellectual association, and the very unfavourable state of the weather, the lecture was very well and very respectfully attended.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The new Commander of the Forces at Malta, Lieut.-General Ferguson, accompanied by his staff, left for Malta last week.

OFFICERS' REMITTANCES FROM INDIA.—The rate of exchanges for officers' family remittances, &c., for the year 1852-53, has been fixed at 2s. the rupee by the supreme government.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN HAWKEY, R.M.—The court-martial, held at Woolwich, on Captain Hawkey, has concluded. The charge against him was—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 26th day of April, 1852, in the public road between Woolwich and Charlton, in the county of Kent, violently assaulted and struck First Lieut. Henry Thomas Swain, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines; such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War." The finding and sentence are as follows:—"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support of it; taking also into consideration the great and long-continued provocation he has received, and the very peculiar nature of that provocation, is of opinion that he (the prisoner), Captain Henry Charles Moorehead Hawkey, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, is guilty of having violently assaulted First Lieutenant Swain, of the Woolwich division of the Royal Marines, at the time and place stated in the charge, but that he is not guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; and the Court therefore most fully and honourably acquit him of that part of the charge. Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of part of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration the very high character given of the prisoner, do now sentence him, the prisoner, Captain Henry Charles Moorehead Hawkey, of the Woolwich division, to be reprimanded.—Royal Marine Barracks, Woolwich, May 17, 1852."

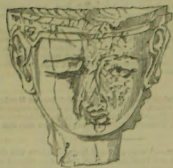
THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT FINNEY, FIRST ROYALS.—This trial, which occupied seven days, at Portsmouth, has terminated. The charges were:—"First.—In having, on the night of the 15th of April, 1852, or early on the following morning, at Winchester, unlawfully attempted to place Captain Charles Curtis, of the 1st battalion, Royal Regiment, in arrest, he the said Captain Curtis being at that time the superior officer of the said Lieutenant Finney, in the same battalion. Second.—In having unlawfully called upon and ordered the regimental guard to aid and obey him in carrying into execution the unlawful attempt aforesaid. Third.—In having, at or about the time aforesaid, commanded the sergeant of the guard to place the corporal and file of men, to whom the said Lieutenant Finney had given the unlawful order aforesaid, in confinement for disobedience to orders which he the said Lieutenant Finney had so given." The sentence of the court and the approval of her Majesty is given in the finding as follows:—"The Court, having weighed and maturely considered the evidence in support of the prosecution and defence, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, with regard to the three several instances preferred in the charges, that he, the prisoner, Lieut. Edward Hamilton Finney, is guilty. The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do now sentence him, the prisoner, Lieut. Edward Hamilton Finney, of the 1st battalion, 1st Royal Regiment, to be dismissed from her Majesty's service. The Court having found the prisoner, Lieutenant Edward Hamilton Finney, 1st battalion, 1st Royal Regiment of Foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to be dismissed from her Majesty's service, beg respectfully but strongly to recommend him to the gracious and merciful consideration of her Majesty, under the impression that he may have acted from a misconception of the 15th Article of War, being at that time considerably excited by attendant circumstances. Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court. In consideration, however, of the strong recommendation of the Court, her Majesty was further pleased so far to extend her most gracious clemency to the prisoner as to allow of his receiving the value of his commission. Captain Curtis, we hear, has sold out of the regiment."

PAYMASTERS AND PURSERS IN THE NAVY.—The following is an analysis of the recommendations of the select committee appointed to investigate the system hitherto in force in her Majesty's navy relative to the mode of keeping the victualling accounts by the paymasters and pursers, and to the remuneration of that class of officers:—"1. That the present system should be abolished, and that the paymasters and pursers should be placed on a fixed scale of pay, and in proportion to the duties they have to perform. 2. That they be divided into seven classes, and that the promotion from one class to another depend on the faithful discharge of their duties. 3. That the number of paymasters and pursers, at present amounting to 474, be reduced to 340, and that the number of widows receiving pensions be limited to 162. 4. That a liberal scale of half pay be instituted, as well as a limited retirement." The report also recommends a similar plan to be adopted with respect to the paymasters' and pursers' stewards and assistants. By the plan thus suggested the ultimate reduction in the pursery establishment will amount to £34,797 annually.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAY OF THE NAVY.—The following bill has been prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary Stafford and the Hon. Captain Dancombe, to amend an act of the eleventh year of King George IV., for amending and consolidating the laws relating to the pay of the Royal navy:—"Whereas, by the 18th section of the act 11 Geo. 4, c. 20, provisions are made for the payment of wages and pay of the officers and seamen of the Royal navy, and by such section it is, among other things, enacted that there shall always be left six months' wages in arrear and unpaid over and above the wages accruing to the time during which the ship's books shall have been preparing and examining; but that, whenever any ship shall return home in order to be laid up, all the wages due for such ship shall be entirely paid off as soon afterwards as may be: and whereas it is expedient to repeal the said 18th section of the said act, and to make other provisions in lieu of those thereby enacted, and also other provisions in regard to naval remittances: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—"1. That, from and after the 1st day of October, 1852, the 18th section of the act of 11 George 4, chap. 20, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. 2. That, out of all supplies to be granted by Parliament for naval services, the necessary sums of money shall be first appropriated, issued, and applied for the regular and punctual payment of the pay and wages of the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines; and when any of her Majesty's ships in commission shall be or arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or on the coast thereof, on or after the 1st day of Oct., 1852, such officers and men shall be paid their pay and wages according to such regulation and subject to such restrictions as the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, shall at any time or times, or from time to time, order, direct, or appoint, with power for such Lord High Admiral or commissioners to alter or revoke at any time or times such regulations and restrictions, or any of them, or to make the same or any of them applicable, if he or they think fit, both to sea-going and stationary ships, and to order, at any time or times, which ship or ships shall be deemed sea-going and which shall be deemed stationary: provided always, that under such regulations and restrictions there shall not at any time be due to any of such officers and men, when borne on the books of any of her Majesty's ships in commission which may be at any such port or on such coast, more than the gross amount of three calendar months' pay and wages, except when any such officers or men shall cease to have full pay or be discharged from the service, when all the pay and wages which may be due to them, or to which they may be entitled as having belonged to any ship in commission, shall be entirely paid to them as soon as may be. 3. That, notwithstanding anything in the said act of the 11th of George 4, chap. 20, or anything in any other act or acts contained, all naval remittances whatsoever, when made by any person belonging to one of her Majesty's ships not being in any port of the United Kingdom or on the coast thereof, may extend to and include all such wages and pay which may be due to the persons respectively making any such remittances, as the Lord High Admiral or the said commissioners may at any time or times, or from time to time, order or direct, with power for him or them, at any time or times, to alter or revoke any such order or direction."

SANDHURST COLLEGE.—According to the *United Service Gazette*, scarlet fever has broken out amongst the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; as many as twenty cases have occurred, and all the pupils not under medical treatment have been sent to their homes.





1.—FRAGMENT OF A HEAD; IVORY.



2.—IVORY FRAGMENT.



14.—ROSETTE ORNAMENT.



15.—GUILLOCHÉ PATTERN IN IVORY.

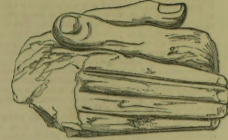
FRAGMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL FRONT.



7.—IVORY FRAGMENT.



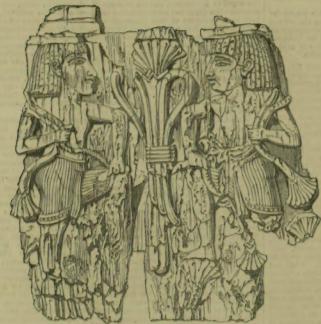
2.—FRAGMENT OF A HEAD; IVORY.



13.—TWO HANDS JOINED; IVORY.



## NIMROUD ANTIQUITIES.



4.—FRAGMENT OF IVORY CABINET.



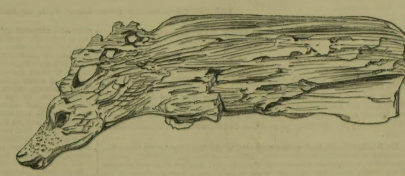
8.—IVORY FRAGMENT.



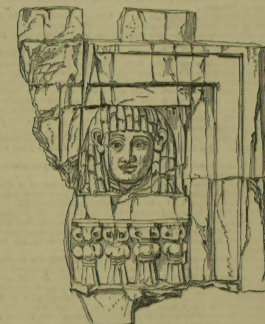
10.—FIGURE OF A GAZELLE; IVORY.



6.—FRAGMENT OF AN IVORY CABINET.



5.—IVORY FRAGMENT.



3.—PART OF AN IVORY CABINET.

## WHITSUNDE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The completion of the principal front of this truly national establishment, and its recent accession of antiquities from "the United City of the East," will, doubtless, prove a paramount attraction during the approaching holiday week. As aids to this intellectual curiosity, and calculated to gratify this thirst after knowledge of a higher class, we have engraved the accompanying representations—first, of the highly characteristic sculptures of the Great Pediment of the Museum Buildings; next, of the massive and costly Enclosure, a fine work of its class; and next, a selection from the Antiquities which have very recently been received from the site of Nimroud, some of which have scarcely yet been exhibited to the public.

## NIMROUD ANTIQUITIES.

## IVORIES, BRONZES, AND POTTERY.

The discoveries recently made by Colonel Rawlinson in the plains of Nineveh have so greatly augmented the interest of the public in the progress of Assyrian research, that we are induced to

renew our article on each of the antiquities as have already arrived in England. We have accordingly selected for our illustrations this week some fragments of sculpture in ivory found by Mr. Layard in a small chamber at the southern extremity of the north-west Palace of the Mound of Nimroud, together with some examples of bronzes and pottery discovered by him in other chambers, all of which valuable fragments of Assyrian workmanship are now to be seen in the British Museum.

When the ivories we have delineated were originally discovered by Mr. Layard, owing either to their great antiquity, or, as is more probable, to the conflagration of the roof of the chamber in which they were found, they were in so fragile a condition as to render separation from the soil almost impracticable. However, by

dint of the utmost perseverance, Mr. Layard succeeded in collecting all possible fragments and in transmitting them to the British Museum, where, by the ingenious process of immersion in boiling linseed, the animal matter was restored to the mineral structure, and the ivory resumed its natural appearance and solidity. In proceeding to furnish a detailed description of these ivories, it is necessary to observe that our illustrations, which are numbered consecutively from 1 to 15, are engraved of the size of the original sculptures.

Nos. 1 and 2 are fragments of two heads, which, by reference to No. 3, will easily be understood. These fragments are so entirely Egyptian, that we have no hesitation in supposing them to have been initiated from some Egyptian works of art. The eyebrows and eyes in these heads are cut out with great precision, for the purpose of inserting some other material, to represent with greater effect those important features of the human countenance, and to enhance the value of the work. This practice was universal in Egypt, and numerous examples may be seen on the mummy-cases in the Egyptian rooms of the Museum. Besides these special peculiarities of Egyptian origin, we may notice a very remarkable similarity in the position of the ear, which in these fragments, as well as in the sculptures of Egypt, is placed considerably higher than in the



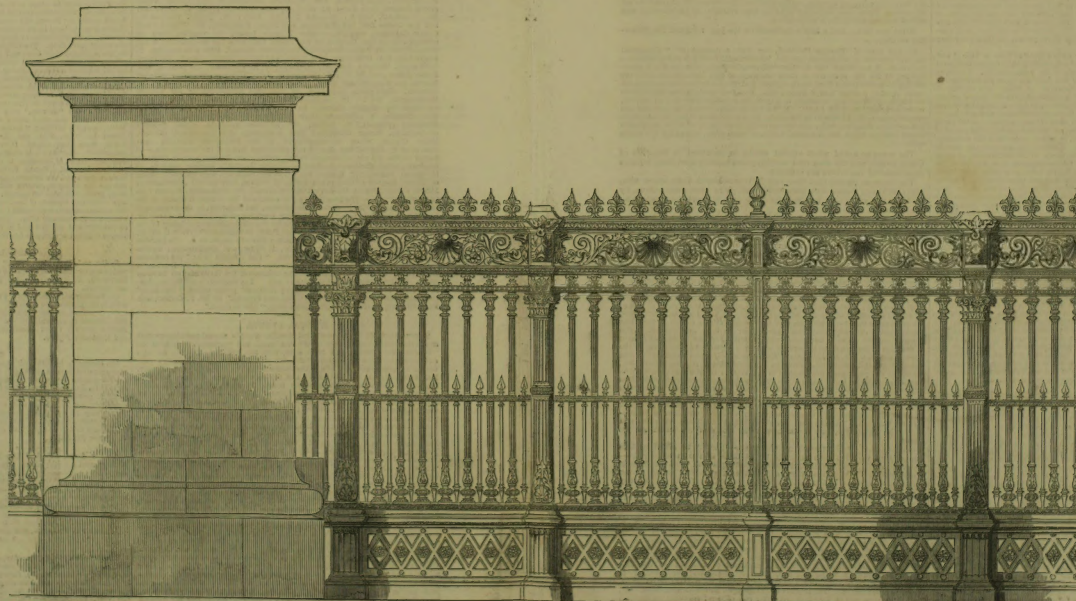
4.—GROUP OF BRONZES—NINEVEH.



11.—FRAGMENT, PROBABLY OF A HORSE.



12.—FRAGMENT IN IVORY.



ENTRANCE GATES TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



7.—GROUP OF POTTERY—NINEVEH.



15.—IVORY.



statues of Grecian and Roman workman-ship, and higher likewise than it is found in the natives of either country, or in the human race generally. Hence, again, we argue that this peculiarity must have been imitated from a fashion or conceit which originated in Egypt?

No. 3 is a flat piece of ivory, which formed one of the ends, or part of the side, of an ivory casket. We are led to this conclusion from some similar fragments in the collection being furnished, like this, with projections from the upper and lower margin, which projections we take to be the tenons for securing it to the top and bottom of the casket. In the example before us we have nearly the entire compartment containing the Egyptian mask, and below it a singular ornament, which is imitated from one found only in the ancient tombs in the immediate neighbourhood of the great pyramid in Egypt.

No. 4 is another flat piece of ivory, which likewise formed one of the ends, or part of the side, of a casket. The most extraordinary feature of this fragment is, that it represents the Egyptian god Nilus in the attitude in which that divinity is usually sculptured upon the sides of the thrones of the Egyptian kings; that is to say, bending up the stems of some water-plant, and with one foot placed against a heart-shaped termination of a central stem or support of a horizontal line. In the work we are now examining the inferiority of the Assyrian sculptor in the knowledge of the proportions of the human figure is very palpable, for the heads are much too large for the bodies and limbs of the figures—a defect that is never found in Egyptian works of art.

No. 5 is likewise part of the side or end of a box. It represents two lions with human heads, in the position and wearing that peculiar covering for the fore-leg imitated from the lion in the throne of Khamses IV., in the procession of Medinet Aboo and elsewhere. These figures are placed back to back, after the fashion of the bulls of the facade of the King's Court in the Palace of Khorsabad, and, like them, they are furnished with wings—in this respect differing from any of the human-headed lions of Egypt, which are never represented with wings.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. It is difficult to guess the purpose of these fragments. They represent gazelles or goats, and may have served for the handles of daggers or fly-flaps, such as we see in the hands of the attendants of the King in the sculptures from the walls of the palaces of Nimroud and Khorsabad. These fragments are flat, and in this respect differ from

No. 10, which is part of a statue of a gazelle, in the round.

Nos. 11 and 12 are also flat, and may be part of a box.

No. 13. Two hands, which we presume to have belonged to a statue of a man in the attitude of respect, of which, probably, the robes were formed of some other material.

No. 14. A rosette ornament.

No. 15. A carved ornament, resembling an architectural decoration of Greece, from the Treasury of Atrius, which may be seen in the Elgin Room of the British Museum.

No. 16 is a fragment, part also of a box, representing a figure and flowers of the lotus.

These interesting fragments go far towards establishing the hypothesis of the intimate connexion between the arts of Egypt and Assyria, of which so many curious illustrations have already been shown in "Nineveh and its Palaces."

The examples which succeed are from some of the bronzes brought by our indefatigable countryman from Nimroud. In these remains we recognise fragments of that costly "pleasant furniture" of which there was such abundance in the palaces of Nineveh, as we read in the Book of the Prophet Nahum; and we are enabled to define each particular part with the same certainty that we could in a cabinet-maker's shop point out the back of a chair, the leg of a table, or the foot of a stool.

No. 1 of our Illustration is part of the leg of a footstool, the points rested upon the ground.

No. 2 is a grotesque head with human ears, and nose and mouth of some animal. This head formed the top or knob of some piece of furniture.

No. 3 is an ornament formed of thin bronze, and was part of the decoration of the leg of a chair or table.

No. 4 is an ornament near the termination of the leg of a chair or table, many examples of which may be seen in the great work published by the Government of France on the excavations at Khorsabad.

No. 5 is part of the bronze ornament which covered the wooden bar which connected the legs of a stool or chair. This ornament is peculiarly Assyrian, and is frequently represented in the sculptures from the walls of the palaces of Nimroud, as may be seen in the British Museum.

All these bronze casings for the wooden chair or table are throughout of an equal thickness, and are not, as has been supposed, of beaten work, but have been cast in a mould, and produced of that uniform thickness by a very ingenious process practised by our silversmiths at the present day. We gather this fact from a fragment of a head of a gazelle, in which still remains part of the core of the mould; but, as it would be impossible to make the process of casting clear to those who have not seen it practised without the aid of diagrams, we abstain from attempting to describe it.

The remaining illustrations we shall supply on the present occasion consist of pottery found in some tombs on the western face of the Mound of Nimroud, and to the south of the north-west palace. These tombs, Layard informs us, were five feet above the remains of a building, the walls of which had been covered with alabaster slabs.

No. 1 is a Vase, about one foot high; it is formed of ordinary clay, coated with a blue vitrified varnish, such as we find on Egyptian pottery and idols.

Nos. 2 and 4, similar Vases, of somewhat different forms.

No. 5, lamp, of ordinary baked clay, with elegant device, but apparently without any signification.

Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, Lamps of ordinary baked clay, without either varnish or significant ornament.

#### SCULPTURE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.

The subject of the composition is "The Progress of Civilisation." Commencing at the western angle a man is represented emerging from a rude savage state through the influence of religion. He is next personified as a hunter and a tiller of the earth, and labouring for his subsistence. Patriarchal simplicity then becomes invaded, and the worship of the true God defiled. Paganism prevails, and becomes diffused by means of the arts. The worship of the heavenly bodies and their supposed influence led the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and other nations to study astronomy, typified by the centre statues—the keystone to the composition. Civilisation is now presumed to have made considerable progress. Descending through the eastern angle of the Pediment is mathematics—in allusion to science being now pursued on known sound principles. The drama, poetry, and music balance the group of the Fine Arts on the eastern side; the whole composition terminating with natural history, in which such objects or specimens only are represented as could be made most effective in sculpture.

#### THE GATES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The enclosure of the principal front of the Museum is a fine specimen of iron-work, executed by Messrs. Walker, of York. The models were commenced by Lovatt, an artist of considerable talent, who, however, died before he had made much progress; they were then taken up and completed by Mr. Thomas and by Messrs. Collmann and Davis. The frieze is of hammered iron: the remainder of the iron-work is cast from metal moulds, and was chiefly piece-moulded, in order to obtain relief. The carriage-gates are opened by a windlass, both sides simultaneously. Each half of these gates weighs upwards of five tons.

The height of the granite curb varies from 2 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 9 in.; the height of the ironwork is 9 feet up to the top rail; the length of the whole palisade, from one extremity to the other, is about 800 feet. It is relieved in the spear tops and some other parts with gold. It is, we believe, intended that each of the principals shall be surmounted by an eagle. The total cost will be about £6700.

The inclosure, besides the metal-work, consists of four granite pedestals, one of which we have engraved. These pedestals are intended to receive sitting statues of Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, and Newton, small sketches for which have been modelled by Sir Richard Westmacott.

\* See "Nineveh and its Palaces." By J. Bonomi.

**ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.**—From the pure and wholesome nature of the ingredients employed, the moderate proportion of alcohol present, and the very considerable quantity of aromatic and piquant bitter, derived from hops, contained in these beers, they tend to preserve the tone and vigour of the stomach, and conduce to the restoration of the health of that organ when in a state of weakness or debility. These bitter beers differ from all other preparations of malt in containing a smaller amount of extractive matter, thus being less viscid and saccharine, and consequently more easy of digestion; they resemble, indeed, from their lightness, a wine of malt, rather than an ordinary fermented infusion; and it is very satisfactory to find that a beverage of such general consumption is entirely free from every kind of impurity.—*Lancet*.



THE ABERDARE COLLIERY.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS.

#### THE RECENT FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ABERDARE.

The investigation by the coroner at Aberdare into this melancholy catastrophe, by which sixty-five lives were lost, and which was noticed in our Numbers of the 15th and 22d inst. respectively, was concluded on Wednesday.

The principal evidence adduced on Tuesday was that of Mr. J. K. Blackwell, the former Government Inspector of Mines in that district, and was of great value in reference to the causes, and their most probable remedy, of the disasters to which the collieries in this district are liable.

Mr. Blackwell said, having been requested by the Secretary for the Home Department to attend this inquest on the sufferers by the late explosion, in conjunction with the present Government Inspector, Mr. Mackworth, in consequence of a former connexion with the inquiries which have been instituted by the Government with regard to the ventilation of mines, I beg to remark that the Middle Duffryn pit and the adjoining collieries, in which so many fatal explosions have taken place, are working the same seam of coal, which is about six feet thick. This pit has been in work between one and two years, and was the scene of a previous explosion in December, 1850, by which eight lives were lost. By the present accident 65 men and boys have lost their lives, and many of the survivors have been severely injured. In this and the two adjoining collieries 154 lives have been lost in this and three other explosions which have occurred since the year 1845. These collieries are of considerable depth, and situate in what is technically termed "a maiden country." The Middle Duffryn pit is 165 yards in depth. It is the deepest of the three contiguous collieries—namely, the Old Duffryn, the Lletty Shenkin, and the Middle Duffryn, where the explosions just referred to have taken place—and is also the deepest in work in the Aberdare valley. It is important to observe that to the "deep" of the colliery and on both sides of it there is an unbroken tract of coal measures of immense extent which have never been drained by any workings upon them of any portion of the fire-damp, with which those measures are highly charged. The periods at which the explosions have taken place successively in the Old Duffryn, Lletty Shenkin, and Middle Duffryn colliery are the period at which each of them successively was the deepest winning; and, therefore, the situation where this unliberated elastic gas, pervading these deep unbroken coal measures, was subjected to the greatest pressure and found the only channel for escape. Such circumstances demonstrate the necessity for the adoption of every known precaution against accident. The present workings in this colliery extend over a tract of about 55 acres, the whole of which has been partially, but not entirely, worked out during the above period, the pillars between the stalls not having been removed.

The recent explosion appears evidently to have originated from a violent and large discharge of fire-damp, which occurred coincidentally with extensive falls of the roof of the seam near the deep extremity of No. 2 dip heading. The drifts proceeding on the half course to the dip at this point are those penetrating the furthest into the deep unworked coal measures by which this colliery is bounded. The breaking down of the roof has taken place to the largest extent at the mouth of the upper of these drifts. It appears to have followed the course of a slip along which the measures above the seam have fallen to the height of several yards, probably up to the 2-feet 6-inch seam of coal lying about seven yards above that which is worked. The falling of the roof, which occurred at the period of the explosion, appears to have been produced by violent pressure on the fire-damp contained in the measures forming the roof. Naked lights are generally used in the pit, notwithstanding the liability which exists of the occurrence of these sudden discharges of fire-damp, and the colliers working in this district of the pit now referred to, with these dangerous lights, have only been withdrawn from it in consequence of the dangers to which they are exposed from the falling of the roof until the roof could be secured with timber. The whole of the outgoing or returning air from this pit was conducted over the furnace, situate near the bottom of the upcast part of the shaft. The same causes which render the use of any naked light highly dangerous in coal-seams, in the condition of that which is worked in this colliery, also render this mode of rarifying the outgoing or return air, by conducting it over a furnace, dangerous in the same degree. No practicable amount of ventilation will guard a pit in which the seam is in this condition from the consequences of these sudden large discharges. If the furnace be resorted to under such circumstances as the motive power in the ventilation, it should be fed by a split of pure air, conducted to it direct from the bottom of the downcast shaft before any fire-damp can enter it. The general returns, into which it is possible that fire-damp may enter in such quantities as to render them explosive, should be conducted by what is technically termed a "dumb drift," at a sufficient height above the furnace drift to guard such an explosive current from the danger of ignition. The extreme or exploring drifts in this colliery, and the extreme workings, particularly those penetrating the deep coal, will always be liable to such sudden outbursts of fire-damp as those which have now on two occasions overpowered the ventilation, and produced explosions (as soon as a sufficient quantity of coal has been removed to allow the pressure of this gas to break through the roof or floor, or to force a road through the coal itself) unless these drifts, that is, these parts of the levels and heading the furthest in progress, are kept considerably in advance of the working districts, so as to drain away this gas gradually, and thus relieve the pressure on it.

With respect to the remedies or means of prevention, Mr. Blackwell observed:—

The security of collieries from explosions will not result in all cases from a large ventilation. From the manner in which, as already described, it appears that fire-damp often exists in coal-seams, and by derivation from these coal-seams in their associated measures, viz. capable of the great sudden expansion of an elastic gas when the pressure on it is removed, it sometimes bursts into coal mines in quantities which the amount of atmospheric air circulating in them cannot dilute below the explosive point, though that supply is large and amply sufficient under ordinary circumstances to render them safe. When a coal-seam is found to be in this state, although by a proper arrangement of the workings and of the air-ways the consequences of an explosion may be diminished and controlled, that occurrence can only be absolutely prevented by excluding the current of the mine from all contact with flame by the use of the Davy lamps, and in the event of a furnace being employed to rarify the ascending air in the upcast shaft, then by feeding that furnace with a part of the downcast air which has not circulated in the mine. These precautions were the more necessary in the Middle Duffryn pit to prevent the fatal consequences of an accident, because, although there are two shafts in this colliery, one only of them divided by a brattice is used in the ventilation. Since, however, all these precautions may be frustrated by accident or neglect, it is necessary to consider how far the effects of an explosion, if it should take place, may be limited and controlled in its extent and consequences. This may be effected by arranging the workings of a colliery so as to divide those workings into different districts or panels, and so as to isolate each district and connect it with the main in-

going and outgoing air currents (technically the "intake" and "returns") at two points only. The result of such an arrangement will be, first, to limit the extent of an explosion, and, secondly, to secure the intake currents to as great a distance as possible from the shafts, and to prevent the circulation being destroyed by the effects of the blast, so that the survivors, after the explosion, may be able to reach the uninvited ingoing air. To attain this object, the main passages of a coal mine, by which the currents of ingoing air are conducted to the workings where the men are employed, must be secured against the consequences of an explosion by substantial stopping or barriers throughout their extent, up to the points where those currents enter the workings, wherever, in the progress of the operations, openings have been formed between them and the parallel exhausted workings or the outgoing air chambers. If in consequence of its being found necessary to divide these air currents (technically to "split" them) before they reach the extreme workings, that part of the current which is not thus abstracted, and must be conducted to a more distant point, may be conducted by means not liable like doors to immediate destruction by a shock.

In answer to the Coroner, Mr. Blackwell stated that the cause of the accident was a discharge of gas from the roof of the seam in the heading. It appeared to him to be a very violent discharge, and occurred in the most dangerous part of the pit. It was a possible and probable occurrence in such a seam of coal in a maiden country like this. The seams in this district were very fiery. In his former report he had denounced the use of brattice shafts, but he thought they could not always be avoided; but naked lights should never be used.

On Wednesday Mr. Mackworth, the present Government Inspector, presented to the coroner a report which confirmed Mr. Blackwell's views, and stated that—

Notwithstanding Mr. Blackwell's warnings after the previous accident, during the seventeen months that have intervened the furnace and candles have been uniformly used, and the pumping shaft was shut off by a door from the ventilation, and a wooden "brattice" in the larger shaft converted the winding side into the downcast, and the other by the assistance of a furnace into the upcast. It appeared to him, from the evidence, that the system of ventilation was insufficient for working such a fiery seam. He thought the proprietor was open to blame for not attending to the suggestions of Mr. Blackwell, though he was not prepared to say that it amounted to such culpable negligence as to render it criminal. He feared in most collieries there were not well organised and digested plans before commencing operations, and also that the proprietors did not employ properly educated, scientific, and well informed men to carry out those operations. He feared they trusted too much to the practical men alone, and despised the aid of science. There was one other thing he must remark—all the scientific men agreed in condemning the brattice shafts.

After two hours and a half's deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:—

In the case of Thomas Prichard, we find a verdict of "Accidental death," and we are of opinion that the Middle Duffryn pit was at the time in a good state of ventilation for ordinary purposes, but that a fall in No. 2 cross-heading to the dip produced a large discharge of gas, that passed along the return air-course to the fine, there ignited, and caused the explosion which resulted in such a great loss of human life. We are also of opinion that there is no neglect or culpability attaching to any of the agents or men in their employ, notwithstanding we much regret that the recommendations of the jury and the suggestions of Mr. Blackwell in his report on the occasion of the last explosion had not been complied with; and we earnestly recommend that the proprietors be enjoined to adopt Mr. Blackwell's plan of ventilation, especially the dumb drift.

The coroner asked what verdict would be returned in the case of Owen Evans, and the man who was supposed to have died from injuries occasioned by the fall of the ladder?

The foreman replied that they had fully considered these cases also, and that Owen Evans had been suffocated, with numerous others, by choke-damp, while they believed the other man to have been killed by the fall of the ladder.

The jury also added, in reply to the coroner, that they had no recommendation to make, or opinion to express, in regard to the deaths by suffocation.

**FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,** printed by W. Clowes and Sons.—This document has just been issued as the first instalment of the official record of the Great Exhibition. The report, preceded by the Royal Commission and the Charter of Incorporation, extends to some forty pages, but contains little that has not already been published; but here the details are given with more exactness, and the narrative is better arranged than elsewhere: it is throughout ably executed, and presents a popular as well as an official retrospect of the Exhibition, its antecedents and progressive results, which impress the reader with the vast multiplicity of the details of the great work, and the skill with which the gigantic plan has been wrought out. The report, however, occupies but a small portion of this popular "blue-book," for it is wrapped in the usual parliamentary mantle. Immediately following is the appendix of 42 heads, and upwards of 200 pages, closely packed with figures and data, returns and catalogues, estimates, decisions, minor reports, letters, &c., all which will yield much gratification to that class of readers who delight in the curiosities of the subject. Some of the statistics forcibly illustrate the difficulties which beset the great project in its early stages; and those of the subscription returns especially show in what different degrees various localities contributed, and how costly it is to get up a movement in certain districts; besides a number of other facts and figures of interest, but which we have not space to particularise. We should mention that the document is illustrated by plans and diagrams. Altogether, this is the most exact record of the Exhibition yet issued.

**THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT COPPULL.**—The list of killed by this appalling casualty has been increased by the death of two sufferers more—namely, Robert Banks and Samuel Holcroft, making a total of 31. Another of the wounded will in all probability not survive, mortification having set in. Mr. Palmer, coroner, of Preston, opened the inquest *pro forma* on Saturday last, in order that the bodies of the deceased might be interred.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—The usual return relating to railway accidents for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, has been printed. The number of passengers was 47,509,392. The number of persons killed was 113, and 264 injured. There were eight passengers killed and 213 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 9 passengers were killed and 14 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 30 servants of companies or of contractors were killed and 17 injured from causes beyond their own control; 32 servants of companies or of contractors were killed and 11 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 33 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the companies, were killed and 9 injured by crossing or walking on railways. There was one suicide. The length of railways open on the 30th of June, 1851, was 6693 miles, and on the 1st of December last 6890 miles, being an increase during the half-year of 192 miles.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

## CHESS.

## CONDITIONS FOR ASSISTED EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, K.T., has this year been appointed by Her Majesty as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. By permission of the Duke of Hamilton, the apartments belonging to his Grace as Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace have been fitted up as a residence for the representative of Royalty. The levee of the noble Earl at Holyrood, last week, was attended by about 600 of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Scotland.

It is understood that Colonel Outram will return to Bombay, and that the Court of Directors of the East India Company will address a recommendation to the Government of that presidency that he be restored to his employment at Baroda, from which he had been very unceremoniously dismissed; a proceeding that in substance will amount to a censure on Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bombay, and his council.

Kossuth's mother has arrived at Brussels, and is expected this week in London, on her way to join her son. She is accompanied by her two daughters, their husbands, and their nine children. The mother of Kossuth is of small stature, and about 70 years of age. She appears to enjoy good health. The two sisters, on the contrary, are tall, and one of them appears to be in ill health. These refugees were the subjects of a harassing persecution in the Austrian dominions, which the Government abandoned on condition that they should leave the Continent.

A lady, at present sojourning amongst the lakes of Westmoreland, anxious to ascend the mighty Skiddaw, but being unable to make the attempt either on foot or on horseback, adopted the expedient of having an arm-chair fitted up partly in the sedan fashion, and engaged six guides to escort her to the top—a mode of ascent probably unparalleled in the history of Skiddaw and its many thousand visitors. She accomplished the task, and descended in the same manner in perfect safety. The time occupied in the ascent and descent was about seven hours.

The Count de Coloredo Walsee, who has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court from the Emperor of Austria, in the room of the Count de Broel Schauenstein, is expected to arrive in England to assume his diplomatic functions; and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have issued directions for the respect usually shown to Ministers of the Count's diplomatic rank to be observed on his Excellency's arrival in this country.

During the storm which passed over the town of Ipswich last week, a young woman named Stevens, living with Mr. Cater, butcher, in Magdalen-street, was struck by the electric fluid. She had retired to rest, and noticed nothing during the storm beyond being greatly heated; but upon rising on the following morning she discovered that the whole of her hair on the right side, and part on the back of the head had been burnt off by the lightning, the other portion being much singed.

The reclaiming of Morecambe Bay is at length about to be carried into effect. The right has been purchased from the Admiralty by Messrs. Broden and Co., and the undertaking will be carried out conjointly with the formation of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway. The rivers Crake and Leven will be confined to a fixed channel, and the bay will no doubt be left in a great measure to fill up. This vast tract, which extends from Trillick Point (near to the Ulverston Canal Foot) to Greenod, comprises an area of about 145,000 acres.

As Mr. Ricardo, M.P., was riding along Rotten-row, on Tuesday evening week, his horse stumbled at one of the numerous imperfect spots in the road, and slipped up on his side. The hon. member lost his seat, and pitched heavily on his left shoulder. Several parties ran to his assistance, but he speedily recovered himself, and proceeded to his residence in Lowndes-square. Mr. Tevinn, of Chesham-street, who was sent for, saw the hon. member a very short time after his arrival at home, and, on examination, discovered a dislocation of the shoulder, which he at once reduced. Mr. Ricardo is progressing favourably.

On Monday a parliamentary return was issued, from which it appears that, from the 1st September, 1850, to the 1st September, 1851, the number of articles found in hackney carriages (cabs) by drivers, and deposited at the proper office, was 2182. The number claimed by the owners was 1151. No account was kept of the value of the articles found.

On the 1st September last the number of licenses of hackney carriages in the metropolis was 3548; the weekly duty in two years amounted to £35,587. These hackney carriages are nearly all cabs.

The Government bill which is just printed, by order of the House of Commons, authorises the completion of certain improvements in Piccadilly and near Buckingham Palace. Among the improvements a new road is to be formed to communicate with the Victoria-road.

*Bell's Life* says that a member of one of the leading clubs in London, and a master of foxhounds, will back a young lady, for from £2000 to £5000, to ride against any other lady in England, as follows: viz. to ride from London to Birmingham in twelve hours, using two horses; to ride four miles over Newmarket course; to a four mile steeplechase over Hertfordshire; or to hunt the Hurley foxhounds in October next, and to kill a fox with them.

A medical practitioner named Ploomer, who eloped from Brighton a few weeks since, was arrested at New York on the 7th inst., at the instance of a Colonel Howard, also residing at Brighton, who preferred a charge against the doctor of having fraudulently obtained £1900 from him previous to his flight. The doctor, who asserted that the money had been lent to him by the colonel, was sent to gaol.

A gentleman troling last week in the Gareloch, Dumbartonshire, for a stranger, hooked a monster of the shark species, common in warm latitudes, but a truant here. After a fearful struggle it was at length subdued, and was found to measure 4 feet 7 inches in length. It was a female, and immediately upon its capture six young ones launched themselves from the parent into the boat.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* says that, on Friday week morning, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a heavy shower, which lasted upwards of twenty minutes, fell over that city and a considerable district adjoining. This rain proved, upon examination, to have been of almost an ink blackness, and had all the appearance of being impregnated with soot or charcoal. In the last year of the cholera they were visited by a similar shower; and in the popular superstitions the appearance of that dreadful disease was largely attributed to this circumstance.

Amongst the distinguished persons who have visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens within the last few days were His Excellency the Neapolitan Minister and the Princess Carlotta. Their Excellencies inspected and appeared much gratified with the panoramic view of Mount Etna.

The *Corrrier du Havre* of the 19th states that the *Favari*, Government cutter, has just captured and brought into Havre three English fishing-boats, which were dredging for oysters on French ground.

Dr. Peterson, the director of the observatory at Altona, announces his discovery of a small telescopic comet in the constellation Cepheus on the 17th inst. At 12h. 43m. mean time its right ascension was 22 deg. 31m. 38s., and its north declination 71 deg. 13m. The hourly motion in right ascension is stated to be rather more than three seconds, diminishing, and the motion in declination in the same interval 7m. 22s. towards the north pole. Dr. Peterson is the discoverer of several other comets.

Among the passengers who went out in the *Bentinel*, which left Southampton last week with the Indian mail, was a party of coal-miners to work the coal-mines at Labuan, in Borneo.

At the ordinary meeting of the committee for the relief of destitution in the highlands and islands of Scotland, a number of communications were read tending to show that the necessity for assistance was of the most urgent nature—that the patient uncomplaining attitude of the people in the midst of misery was most praiseworthy, and that there has been a complete abstinence from any act of outrage on their part. It was resolved, finally, to transmit the balance in hand to the most distressed districts, to advertise a renewed appeal to the public, and to solicit the aid of benevolent ladies in organising a "fancy sale."

A Parliamentary document, which has been printed, states that the increase of persons employed during the year 1851 in all the public offices was 732, of whom 647 were added to the Post-office, and 71 to the convict establishment; the consequent increase of expense was £54,469. The diminution which was effected during the same period in the number of officials was 122, and in the expenditure the decrease amounts to £51,442.

The convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands relative to the commercial intercourse between the Netherlands and the Ionian Islands, which was signed at London on the 14th of January, 1852, has been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Rosar, the ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, is at present staying at the Windsor Hotel, Southampton. He is about to take up his residence at Bury House, Marchwood, on the south side of Southampton Water, late the residence of Lady Mill.

Emigration from Woolwich is rapidly increasing, even among some of the tradesmen and mechanics employed under Government, to seek "golden treasures" at California. During the week a large number left their native shores for the land of gold.

The committee which has sat for some weeks on the water bills, owing mainly to the number of counsel engaged by the companies, has cost not less than £1000 per diem, a sum which, no matter how bad the water may be, John Bull, in some form or other, will have to pay.

A petition was recently presented to the House of Commons from William Addiscott, for the enactment of a law to make Peers of the realm who may interfere with the election of members of Parliament liable to transportation for life.

During a strong gale from the north-east, a few nights ago, the *Union*, of Carnarvon, laden with bricks, was wrecked off Penmaen Mawr. Unfortunately, the master and one man were drowned. A large schooner was discovered in the bay dismantled, and otherwise damaged. A tug-boat went to her assistance, and succeeded in towing her into a place of safety.

The *New York Evening Post* says of Feargus O'Connor, "This eccentric gentleman, whose arrival in the *Europa* we have announced, has been reported in the English newspapers to be insane. We should think, from some of his earlier proceedings in this country, that the report is not far out of the way. He strolled into St. Paul's on Friday, as we are informed, and, chucking a handsome young woman among the purchasers under the chin, asked how she would like a moustache? He was ejected from the premises, and afterwards returned, but did not renew any of his wild tricks."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STEVENS.—It shall have a place among our Enigmas. G. J. M.—Mr. Cochrane's "Treatise on Chess," published in 1821, is now out of print, but we are gratified to learn that this distinguished player is about to publish another work, consisting of games actually played by him during his residence in the East, to be called "Loose Indian Chess Leaves." See the *Chess-player's Chronicle* for June. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 432, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Phil, Murphy, O'd Wall, B.T., M.P. Sigma, Ohio J.D.T.L.M. Crab. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 433, by Stevens, Judy, A.S.S., F.R.S. SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by T.W.P., M.P. Sigma, C.V. are correct. All others are wrong.

Any young amateur in want of an antagonist for a game by correspondence, may address C.W.B., Rowton Longville, Penny Furford, Bucks.

\* \* \* The majority of our notices to correspondents are postponed until next week.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 433.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B 31	4. Kt to B 5th	K moves
2. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2d (best)	5. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K moves
3. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	K to his 3d	6. Q to K B 3d—Mate.	

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 434.

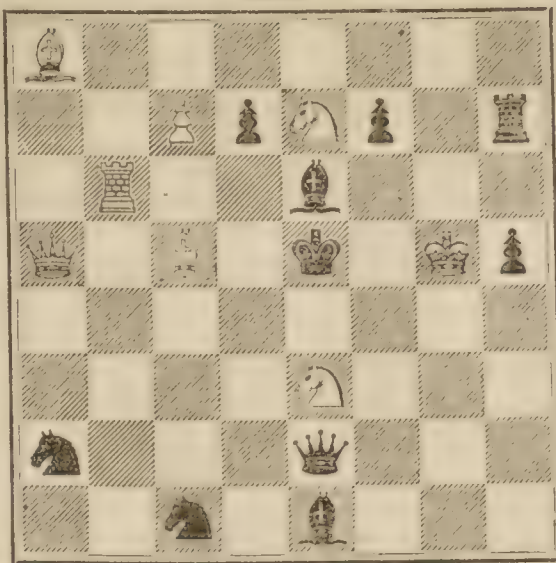
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 6th (ch)	K takes R, or (a)	3. Kt to K Kt 4th	K takes P
2. Kt to K 5th	K to Q 5th (best)	4. Kt mates	

(a) 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. R to Q B 2d (ch)	K takes P	3. R takes P (ch)	R takes R
	K to Q 4th	4. Kt mates	

## PROBLEM No. 436.

By Mr. J. DEMPSEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Scotch Gambit lately played between Prince Oskorssoff the Younger and Mr. SCHUMOFF.

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 2d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	26. K to Q sq	P to Q 5th (d)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. P to K R 3d	P to Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	28. R takes Q P	P takes K B P
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	29. Q to her 6th	Q takes Q
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	30. P takes Q	R to Q 2d
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	31. R takes K B P	K to Kt 3d
8. P to K 5th	Q to her sq	32. R to Q 4th	K to B 3d
9. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	33. K to Kt sq	K to K 4th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes P	34. R to Q 2d	R takes P
11. Q Kt takes P	B to K 3d	35. R takes R	K takes R
12. Q R to Q B sq	B to Q Kt 3d	36. K to B 2d	K to his 4th
13. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to her 2d	37. K to K 3d	P to K R 4th
14. Kt takes B	Q B P takes Kt	38. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
15. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q B sq	39. P takes P	K to K B 4th
16. Q to Q R 4th (a)	Castles	40. P takes P	P takes P
17. Kt takes Kt (b)	P takes Kt	41. K to Q 4th	K to his 3d
18. R takes P	R takes R	42. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3d
19. B takes R	Q to her B 2d	43. P to Q R 5th	P takes P
20. P to K B 4th	R to Q B sq (c)	44. K to Q B 5th	P to Q R 5th
21. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	45. K to Kt 4th	K to Q 3d
22. K to R sq	B to K B 4th	46. K takes P	K to Q B 3d
23. B to Q 7th	B takes B	47. K to R 5th	K to Kt 2d
24. Q takes B	R to Q B 2d		

(a) P to K B 4th would have been a still more troublesome move, as White's only safe reply appears to be P to Kt 3d, which would have greatly weakened his position on the K's side. If, instead of playing his Kt P, he ventured to attack the Black Queen by moving his Bishop to Kt Kt 5th, White must have won a piece; *et. gr.*

BLACK.

16. P to K B 4th

17. P to K 6th

18. P to K B 5th, &c.

(b) We should rather have taken with the Bishop, and retained the Knight.

(c) If he had now played P to Q B 3d, Mr. Schumoff would have experienced some anxiety, we suspect, for the extrication of his Bishop; for suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
20. R to Q B sq, or (A)	P to Q R 3d	25. Q to Q B 3d	P to Q 7th
21. R to Q B 3d	B to Q 4th		

If he play Q to her B 3d, White may respond with R to Q B sq, and win the exchange at least.

22. Q to Q B 3d

23. Q to Q B 3d

If he take the Q Kt P with his Bishop, White plays the Queen to her Kt 3d, giving check, and then captures the Bishop.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
24. R to Q B 5th	P to Q 5th	25. Q to Q B 3d	P to Q 7th
	P to Q 6th		

(A) BLACK.

21. P to K B 5th

22. R to Q B sq

If, instead of this, he venture to take the Q Pawn with his Bishop, White wins the Bishop at once by Q to her B 4th (ch), &c.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
22. P to K 6th	B to Q 2d	24. P takes P	P to Kt 4th
23. P to K 6th	P takes P	25. Q to her B 3d	

If Q takes Q R P, White wins by Q to K B 5th, &c.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
25. K to R sq	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	27. P to Kt 7th	R to K B 2d
	Q takes B		

(d) Q to her 5th would certainly have been better, because it would have compelled Black to remove his Rook out of play, and thus have given time for White to march his own Rook into the adverse territory. Let us suppose, for example—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
26. R to K Kt sq	Q to her 5th		

This seems to be his best move. If R to Q Kt sq, or to Q R sq, White can take the Q Kt P; if R to K B sq, he can play R to Q B 7th; and if R to K sq, White will win by Q to K 5th, followed by R to Q B 8th.

27. R to Q B 7th

And Black must lose his Pawns.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 739.—By E. B. C., an American Amateur.

White: K at his Kt sq, Q at K 2d, R at Q 4th and Q Kt 8th, B at Q Kt 2d, Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 5th, P at K 1d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K R 6th, Rs at K's sq and Q 6th, B at Q B 5th, Kts at Q 3d and Q B 3d, Ps at Kt 2d and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 740.—By R. L. W., of Oxford.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 2d, R at Q 3d, B at Q B sq, Kt at K 2d, P at K B 7th.

Black: K at K R 3d, Q at Q R 5th, Rs at K R 6th and 8th, B at K 2d, Ps at Kt 4th and 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The restrictions which the Government Emigration Commissioners put upon the grant of free or assisted passages to Australia having formed the subject of several letters of remonstrance to the daily papers, the following explanation has been volunteered by the Commissioners on the subject:—

The most eligible class of emigrants are married agricultural labourers, shepherds, or herdsmen, and women of the working class; and these are taken up to the age of 45 (not 35, as stated by your correspondent), at £1 per head; between 45 and 50, at £5 per head; and between 50 and 60 (when they are comparatively useless to the colony), at £11 per head.

The next best class are married mechanics and artisans, and these, with their wives, are taken up to 45, at £2; between 45 and 50, at £6; and between 50 and 60, at £14. The children of both these classes, under 14, pay 10s. a head.

But single men, if accompanying their parents, are required to pay £2 a head, and if not accompanying their parents, £3 a head; and of the latter very few are taken, both because they are the most likely at once to resort to the gold fields, and because there is already so great an excess of males in Australia, and the unassisted emigration is so certain to add to that excess, that it becomes a matter of great importance to avoid as much as possible anything which would increase the disparity. Families with more than four children under 12 are also considered ineligible, both because a number of young children interfere with the engagements of the parents in the colony, and because their presence on shipboard tends to engender sickness and to increase mortality.

Having given this explanation, I have only to add that the funds by which emigration to Australia is carried on are furnished exclusively from the land revenue of the Australian colonies; that in the administration of those funds the Commissioners act, therefore, as trustees for the colonies, and are bound to prevent their perversion to purposes of relief in this country, instead of the supply of the most eligible class of emigrants for colonial purposes; that the rules which your correspondent impugns have been established with this object, and in accordance with the suggestions and instructions received from time to time from the official organs of the Government in the colonies; and that, by reports received from the colonies, those rules appear to have hitherto succeeded in effecting their object.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 8, Park-street, Westminster, May 24.

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE *via* THE CAPE.—A notice has been issued from the General Post Office, announcing that, on and after the 15th of June next, the mail packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, conveying mails to the Cape of Good Hope, will call at Ascension, and will proceed from the Cape to Mauritius, Point de Galle (Ceylon), and Calcutta. All letters and newspapers for Ascension or for Mauritius will hereafter be forwarded by these packets, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent; but letters for Ceylon or India intended to be sent by this route must be specially addressed "via the Cape of Good Hope." Letters for all these British possessions will be liable to the uniform rate of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s. when not exceeding an ounce, and so on in proportion, but newspapers will be conveyed free from charge. The postage chargeable upon letters for Ascension and Mauritius must be paid in advance, but letters for Ceylon and India forwarded by these packets may be posted unpaid.

From a report to the House of Commons, it appears that on the 1st of September last there were 6039 drivers of hackney carriages licensed, including 1061 proprietors. The amount received for the licences, at 5s. each, was £1509 15s.

Professor Bache, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, has communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury the magnetic variations at certain positions on the Pacific coast, which must prove interesting to navigators. The variation at Point Pinos, in California, is 14 deg. 58 min. E. At San Diego, California, 12 deg. 29 min. E. At Cape Hancock, or Disappointment, 20 deg. 45 min. E.

## GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

The following is the interesting communication from an accredited Correspondent, to which we referred in our Journal of last week:—

## SKETCHES IN THE DIGGINGS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Chepstow, Mount Emu, January, 6th, 1852.

As the gold mines of this colony (Port Phillip) are bidding fair to eclipse any that have yet been discovered, I have thought it likely that you would be pleased to receive some description of them, together with a few dottings of the scenes which I sketched on the spot. These mines have now been discovered rather more than three months. The presence of gold in the locality of the Pyrenees—a range of hills about thirty miles from the present diggings—had been ascertained about three years previously: why the discovery was not followed up, is still a mystery. The present diggings at Buninyong were opened up through the persevering enterprise of a respectable blacksmith at Buninyong named Hisecock, who continued his researches for gold for a considerable space of time before he was rewarded by finding any. After its discovery a few hundred people commenced working at it; but their profits were so small and their work so hard, that mining soon became nearly abandoned. A rich lode, however, was at last discovered by following a mountain torrent far back into the mountains round Buninyong, and testing the ground upon its banks as they ascended it. The place where it was at last discovered so plentifully was termed "Golden Point." The forest here opens a little, and a steep, gravelly bank slopes down to this small stream. A dense forest and lofty ranges rise all round this spot. The Golden Point itself, where all the mining at this diggings is, does not cover an area of more than five or six acres; yet, within a month after the spot was discovered, 7000 people were at work upon it, profitably employed; and, it is said, were raising £10,000 daily. Subsequent diggings in this district have far eclipsed this spot, however; but, as there has been no spot, probably, in the annals of gold-seeking, where so large a number of people were at work in so small a space, and where the whole was, consequently, so completely under the eye of all, I shall confine any description I may give to these diggings, viz. the Ballarat diggings, near Buninyong. The Buninyong hill, which forms the centre of all the ranges that spread out for many miles on each side of it, is a lofty volcanic hill, about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, covered to the top with heavy timber, and surrounded for many miles with a dense forest. Deep, rocky gullies branch out from it in various directions, and many of the principal streams which water Port Phillip take their rise in its ranges. At its base upon one side may be seen the picturesque falls of Lal Lal, over which, in winter, the swollen stream of the Morrahol precipitates itself. The height of these falls is about 250 feet, and the scenery which surrounds them is exceedingly beautiful.

The forest in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines is composed chiefly of the stringy bark, a species of eucalyptus, whose trunks frequently rise to the height of 80 or 90 feet before branching. Under the shelter of these forests, and formed principally of the bark from the trees, the miners erect their habitations. I need hardly tell you that a township composed of tents and huts capable of sheltering 7000 people, and erected in less than a month, must form rather a singular sight. The Gold Commissioners, who reside on the spot, have arranged these tents, &c., into streets, leaving room in all directions for the passage of horses, cars, and passengers. Numerous stores, butchers' shops, blacksmiths, and all trades, are to be found on the ground, though the price for mechanical work of any kind is, of course, enormous.

The scene at the Buninyong diggings was, at the time that I visited it, a most extraordinary one. The sight of such a vast number of people actively employed, either digging, working with the pick-axe, carrying earth in tin dishes to the water, wheeling it in barrows, carrying it on trucks or carting it—every individual member working with an energy which few but gold-diggers would exhibit—each man working for himself, and therefore doing his utmost; the confused roar of upwards of 500 cradles at work by the stream side; and the sight of the township, every square foot between every hut or tent in which was a yawning pit, the whole covered over by the canopy of the lofty forest, formed a scene that can hardly be paralleled or described. In a most wretched-looking wigwag, formed chiefly of leaves and bark, I found Her Majesty's representative, Captain Dana, commandant of the black police, and Mr. Armstrong, the assistant Gold Commissioner. This latter gentleman, formerly a Port Phillip settler, had emigrated to California, where, after three years' successful digging, I believe he had returned amply remunerated for his exertions. His knowledge of the system of regulating the diggings in California rendered his arrival an opportunity, and to the judicious appointment of him as Commissioner may be greatly attributed the system and regularity which prevails in the working of these mines. In procuring the gold, a considerable quantity of earth is first dug in the pit, and thrown up on the bank. If the pit is a rich one, the digger will see and pick out the larger pieces of gold, called nuggets, as he proceeds; these vary in size from a pea to a nut, and beautiful specimens being also occasionally found imbedded in pieces of quartz. When sufficient earth is raised, the whole of it is conveyed to the creek side; small quantities of this are at intervals put into the cradle, which is continually rocked and supplied with water by the washer. The cradle is a box about four feet by two, and two feet deep: one corner of it is fitted up with a coarse sieve into which the earth is first put, and the coarser stones and gravel separated from the earth which passes through it; this earth, constantly moistened with water and rocked, dissolves, and the sediment poured off leaves at the bottom the small particles of gold dust. The poorer diggers wash with a tin dish only, but of course take a much longer time in getting through the same quantity of earth.

Since making the above sketches, the new and still more wonderful locality of Mount Alexander, about forty miles beyond the Buninyong diggings, has become known. The wonders of these diggings are almost past belief. About six weeks they have been in existence. Nearly 30,000 people are at work at them, and I believe I am safe in saying that nearly the whole of this number have become more or less enriched by them. The escort vehicle from this place has more than once broken down under the weight of half tons of gold, although it is notorious that only a small portion of what is found goes down by this conveyance. I will not add more for the present.

I remain, &c.,

EDWARD C. DENN.

MAP OF THE DISTRICT.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying



GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.



BUNINYONG HILL.



GOLD DIGGERS RESTING.



MAP OF THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD FIELDS.

valuable and original Map of the Gold Fields of Port Phillip, together with two letters, addressed to Messrs. Silva and Philipps, London, from which the following are extracts:—

Geelong, Nov. 11, 1851.  
I enclose a small Map of the district, to give you an idea of the localities where gold is found and is being worked: it is taken from a Government survey made last year, with the gold discoveries carefully marked down, and I can vouch for its accuracy and the correctness of the distances. Ballarat is near the township of Bunyong, within 58 miles of Geelong. The Mount Alexander diggings lie equidistant between Melbourne and Geelong. Besides these well-known diggings there are many parties working in secluded spots and doing well. The whole of the Bunyong district, and 50 miles to the northward, is completely auriferous.  
Two young friends of mine, who were clerks in mercantile houses here, both left their situations and sloped for the diggings. After working unsuccessfully for a fortnight they came to the stratum wherein was a large pocket (as it is termed) of gold. This they dug out, washed, and then worked the remainder of the pit, and in less than another fortnight realised £400 each man. Another instance was a man named Kavenagh, whom I have often employed as a carrier up the country for Mr. Shepherd. He and his party came down a few weeks ago and sold their gold for £1366 10s. 6d., being the produce of six men's labour for three weeks. To these I can add a long catalogue of successful miners. On the other hand, the list would be ten times longer of the men who have been unsuccessful, or who have had but indifferent luck.

I was with a party for a fortnight, and took my turn each day at the pick and shovel, and rocking the cradle, but without joke it is a most laborious occupation. We have to sink holes from fifteen to twenty-five feet in depth before we can get much gold, sometimes it has been obtained at four feet. At one locality, called Backhill, we obtained it by washing the surface earth, but it was rather a dangerous operation; only imagine clambering a mountain very steep, and then bringing down sacks of earth on our shoulders to the creek for washing!

The miners will soon become dispersed now, and not again be collected in one hive as they have hitherto been.

I felt some degree of alarm at the outset when I saw our towns deserted—mechanics, labourers, clerks, and their masters all off to the gold fields; but I soon began to take a calm review of the whole affair, and see that it is producing good results to the community at large. Let shipbrokers know that if they put vessels for Geelong, say small barques or brigs, that they can be brought over the Bar, right up to the wharfs, if drawing no more than ten feet six inches. At good spring tides vessels of eleven feet and a half can come over the Bar.

We are very indignant at the delay in establishing steam communication. Perhaps, after all, the Yankee will get the start. The slavers thrown out of employment will be making a prize of a gold ship one of these days—one or two would pay.

Nothing will foster republicanism sooner than these golden successes. The Australian people will grow too independent for their rulers.

Yours, &c., E. J.

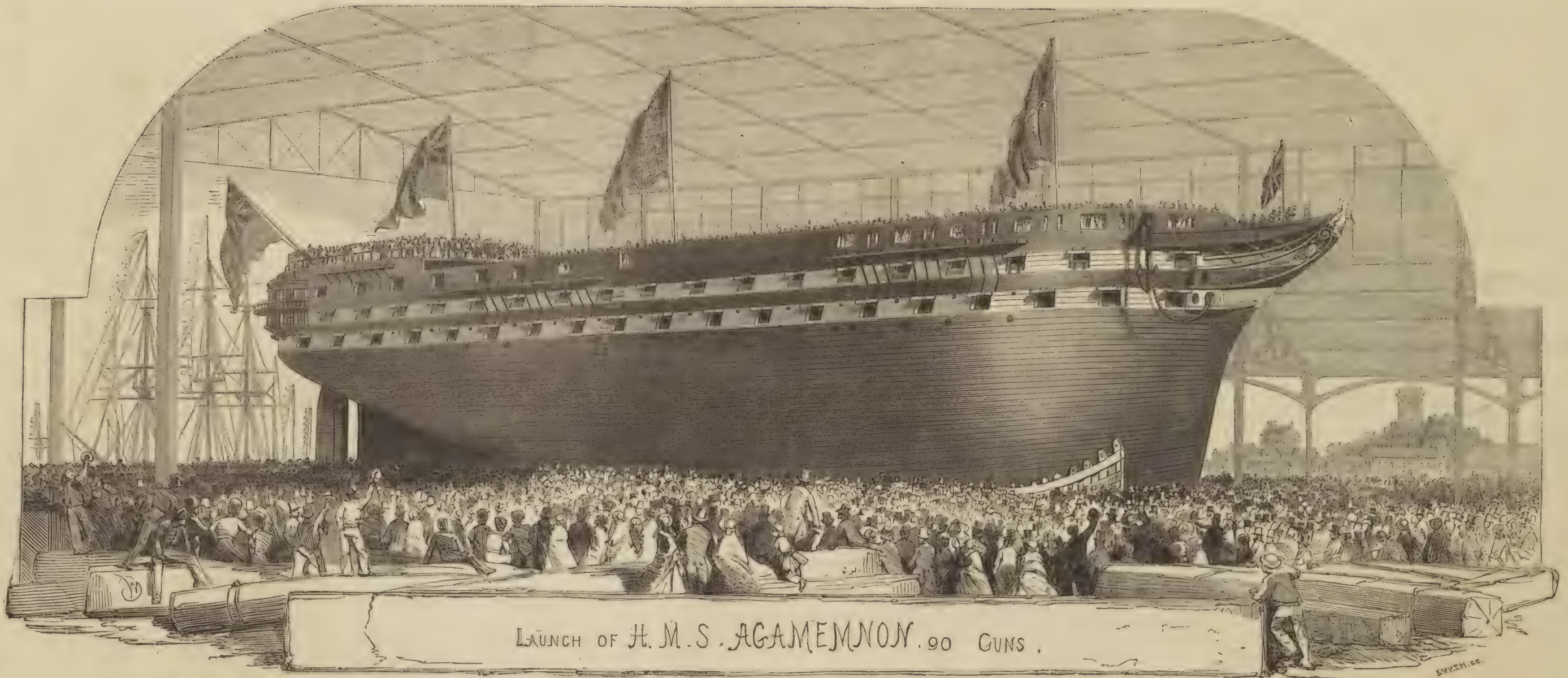


WASHING GOLD.



MODES OF CARRYING THE GOLD.





LAUNCH OF H. M. S. AGAMEMNON. 90 GUNS.

On Saturday afternoon the launch of the *Agamemnon*, line of battle screw steamship, 90 guns, and 600-horse power, took place with great ceremony at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich. Long before the time for letting the "ship loose," thousands of spectators took up their position in various parts of the interior of the Dockyard, while the river presented a most animated appearance. The *Fisgard*, guard-ship, and all the Government steamers lying in the river abreast of Woolwich, were bedecked with colours, and almost every other vessel within sight of the Dockyard was similarly decorated. Thanks to the regulations of the Lords of the Admiralty, the officials of the Dockyard were forbidden erecting galleries round the "slip," and shutting out all view of the launch to the public, as on former occasions. The public had access to the open space in front, where they had an uninterrupted view of the whole preparations.

The *Agamemnon* was designed at the office of the Surveyor of the Navy (Sir Baldwin Walker), and is intended to possess the twofold advantages of being as perfectly equipped for a sailing-vessel as other men-of-war of her own class; while, at the same time, she will (unaided by sails) be an efficient screw-steamer, being supplied with engines of 600-horse power. With these two distinct locomotive properties, she will always be under command, independently of wind and weather. Her armament will be very formidable. She will mount 36 eight-inch guns on the gun-deck, 34 heavy 32-pounders on the main-deck, and 20 32-pounders on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, and she will be manned with a crew of about 850 men. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length extreme, or from figure-head to taffrail, 266 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 230 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 195 feet 2½ inches; breadth extreme, 55 feet; breadth moulded, 53 feet; depth in engine-room, 24 feet; burden in tons, 3102, old measurement.

At half-past two o'clock on Saturday, the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with the Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Ellesmere, and a number of the nobility, arrived at the Dockyard; Mr. Augustus Stafford, Secretary at the Admiralty; Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, Second Secretary; and Captain Pelham, Private Secretary to the First Lord, left the residence of Commodore Henry Eden, with Mrs. Eden, and proceeded to the bow of the *Agamemnon*, where a bottle of wine was uncorked, and Mrs. Eden drank success to the *Agamemnon*. The bottle with the remainder of the wine was then suspended and broken on the bow of the vessel in the usual manner by Mrs. Eden, who named her the *Agamemnon*. The shipwrights, under Mr. Lang's direction, immediately after commenced

driving out the blocks from under the vessel, and at seven minutes past three o'clock the *Agamemnon* began to move slowly, and, as she progressed, gradually quickened her pace, and entered the water amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands in the Dockyard, on the river, and on the opposite bank of the Thames, the band of the Royal Marines on the platform, and the band of the Dockyard battalion on board, playing "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." It was a truly splendid sight, and every one appeared delighted with the spectacle.

There were upwards of 1000 persons on board the *Agamemnon* when she went off the stocks, including the band of the Royal Dockyard Battalion, the pensioners who had served in the old *Agamemnon*, and more than 500 admitted by cards, besides the riggers and others under M'Donald, Master-Attendant, who had the charge of bringing the vessel to her moorings when afloat.

The ship, after quitting the dock, reached nearly across the river to the Essex shore. She was then hove into the stream with the Royal standard flying at her main, the union jack at the fore, and the Admiralty ensign at the mizen. Not the slightest accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

The *Agamemnon* was built very rapidly, her keel having only been laid in December, 1849. Her engines, of 600-horse power, are to be fitted by John Penn and Son, on their patent trunk-engine principle, and are of the same description, but double the number of horse power, as those fitted by the same firm in her Majesty's steam-frigates *Arrogant* and *Encounter*. Although the order for the machinery of the *Agamemnon* was given only in September last, the works are already sufficiently forward to begin to fix them on board, and a boiler will be alongside by the time the ship is taken into the basin. The whole of the machinery and boilers will be considerably under the water-line, the depth in the engine-room being 24 feet 6 inches.

## CYCLONE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HAVING frequently observed in your Journal accounts of hurricanes encountered by ships, I forward you a statement communicated to me by the owners, Messrs. Somes; being an extract from a letter just received by them from the master of their ship *Equestrian*, bound from the East Indies to England.

Captain Robertson very justly remarks, that the direction in which this Cyclone was moving was different from that which Cyclones generally supposed to take, as it is very unusual for them to commence recurring so far to the eastward of the Mauritius as the longitude 85: it is therefore desirable, that, for the warning of future voyagers, this instance should be made known through the medium of your very extensive circulation.

Had this Cyclone continued in a W.S.W. course, as was to have been expected, no position could have been more favourable than the *Equestrian's* for making the most of a fair wind; but it appears to have recurred very suddenly, and on recurring to have moved southward very rapidly, whereas, whilst recurring, Cyclones generally move very slowly; consequently the *Equestrian* was involved in it before she had time to run on ahead out of its way.

F. P. B. M.

P.S.—I have been favoured by Messrs. R. and H. Green with the following extract from the log of their ship *Nile*, which appears to have run across the Equator into the hinder part of this Cyclone.

"The *Nile*, from Madras to England, on the 25th December, had light breezes; at noon she was in lat. 0.26 N.; long., 81.46 E.; bar., 29.98; therm., 79; p.m.; variable breezes at N.N.W. and West.

"Friday, December 26th.—Increasing westerly breezes, with a long heavy swell from the southward and eastward. Noon, squally with rain; lat. obs., 2.32 S.; long. chron., 81.54; bar., 29.95; therm., 81; p.m.; fresh breezes at S.W., and squally, with rain.

"Saturday, December 27th.—Fresh westerly breezes, with hard puffs and squalls, with a heavy swell from the southward; ship pitching heavily. Lat. obs., 5.38 S.; long. chron., 82.34; bar., 29.88; therm., 81.

"Messrs. R. and H. GREEN."

"St. Helena, Feb. 14th, 1852.

"Gentlemen,—I regret to have to announce to you an unfortunate disaster to the *Equestrian* in a hurricane she encountered on Christmas-day, in about lat. 16 south and nearly long. 84 east. On the afternoon of the 24th December, the wind, which had been blowing fresh from the eastward for some time before, increased as the sun went down to a hard gale at E.N.E. with a very high and troubled sea, and thick drift and rain. We had sent down the royal yards, close-reefed fore and main top-sail and foresail, under which sail I thought to be able to run, keeping the wind as much on the port quarter as the sea would permit us, and so to edge to the south, clear of the centre (should this be the verge of the Cyclone).

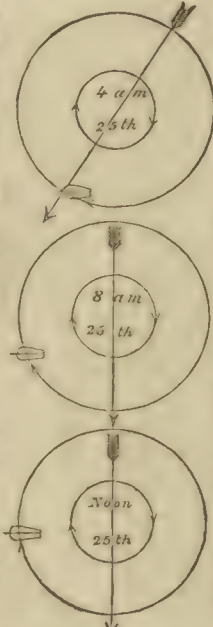
"Unfortunately for us, this hurricane, as I can fully prove, was progressing a contrary [Qu. different.—Ed.] direction from that which they are generally supposed to take, and to the south-eastward, consequently across our path, however we might be placed.

"About nine p.m. the maintop-sail began to go: this with some difficulty was got and secured, the wind increasing rapidly. Before midnight the foresail and fore-top-sail both were taken away, and the ship laid in the trough of the sea helpless, the wind now howling over her with fearful violence. The sea high, very high before, had now risen to a terrific height; but, from the dense mass of foam, drift, and rain, could only be judged from the excessively violent motion of the ship. The wind if possible increasing, and at dawn of day its violence was beyond my power of description.

"About ten a.m. the mizen top-mast went by the board, taking part of the top with it; and at noon I may say the hurricane was at its height, and had veered to S.S.E. gradually. Between one and two the mainmast went by the rigging, and the mainyard with a dreadful crash broke in two across the bulwark, and doing much damage. Towards sunset it began to abate; and when the ship righted there could not have been less than four feet of water in the hold, by the time it took to pump her out. We could not (by froth) ascertain by sounding.

"Before concluding, I hope I shall not be trespassing on your patience by the following remarks, to show why I think this hurricane was travelling contrary to the generally supposed route they take according to storm writers:—They give it as a general rule that hurricanes here move to W.S.W.; and according to them, with the wind as we had it at midnight, E.N.E., would place us to the S.S.E. quarter, and in a position not to be injured by a hurricane moving south and west, and, as it moved, would change our wind to the north-east. Our changes were as follows:—Midnight, 24th, E.N.E.; 4 a.m. 25th, E.S.E.; 8 a.m., S.E.; noon, S.S.E., and so round: so that, allowing the rotatory system correct, to give us these changes, laying dead as we were, it must have come up from N.N.W. to N.W., and very rapidly. The barometer only commenced falling about 4 p.m., and 29.10 was its lowest range.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
"JOHN ROBERTSON, Master of the *Equestrian*."





## NEW TOWN-HALL AND CORN MARKET, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.

The populous market-town of Hemel Hempstead, delightfully situated on the side of a hill sloping down to the rich valley of the Gade, has one of the largest "pitched markets" in the county for corn, but appears to have hitherto been but ill provided with a market-house. The Town-hall, which has lately been taken down, was a long narrow building, with an open space under for the market, the erection of which dated from the reign of Henry VIII., by whom the charter of incorporation for a weekly market was granted to the town. It fronted the churchyard, in the middle of which is the fine cross-church, partly of Norman architecture, of which the west door is one of the richest specimens in the county.

At the beginning of last year the inhabitants determined to rebuild the Town-hall, and at the same time to combine with it a more commodious Market, which the increasing trade of the town urgently demanded. Accordingly a new edifice was commenced in July last, and has just been completed. It is entirely supported on piers and arches, and has a frontage of 83 feet next the High-street. The lower portion of the building is appropriated to the Corn-market, held on Thursdays; and the southern archway forms the principal approach to the church. The access to the principal floor is from a spacious stone staircase situate at the northern end of the building, leading into an ante-room from which the Hall is approached.

The Town-hall, 50 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 25 feet high, is lighted from five mullioned windows, looking on to the High-street. The sides of the Hall are ornamented with a range of moulded pilasters, supporting a deep cornice, running entirely round the room. The ceiling is coved, and has an enriched soffit and centre flowers, from which hang two elegant chandeliers.

Adjoining the Town-hall is a Magistrates' room, 15 feet wide and 26 feet long, lighted from windows looking on to the High-street and into the churchyard.

The style of architecture adopted is that which was prevalent during the reign of James I.; and the materials used are red brick, with stone dressings and enrichments.

The building was opened to the public on Tuesday last, when the event was celebrated by a dinner in the Hall, presided over by the High Bailiff, W. Roberts, Esq., to which about 150 of the inhabitants of the town sat down. Amongst the company were Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., Dr. Bingham, and several other gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. The Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers, evergreens, &c.

The new edifice has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Low, architect, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### JAMES, FIFTH EARL CORNWALLIS.

This nobleman, the last male representative of the ancient family of Cornwallis, of Bromes, county Suffolk, was only surviving son of James, fourth Earl, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and nephew of Charles Marquis Cornwallis, the well-known military commander, who died (Governor-General of India) in 1805. The deceased Peer's mother was Catherine, sister of Sir Horatio Mann, Bart.; and, in her right, his Lordship changed his patronymic, in 1814, for the name of Mann. The Earl was born 20th Sept., 1778, and was thrice married: his first wife was Maria Isabella, only daughter of Francis D'Elms, Esq., and by her (who died in 1823) he had a son, Charles James Viscount Bromes, who died, unmarried, in 1835, aged 22; and a daughter, Lady Jamima Isabella, who wedded, in 1828, Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, M.P., and died in 1836. Lord Cornwallis married, secondly, 22d January, 1829, Laura, daughter of William Hayes, Esq., which lady died a.p. 3d August, 1841; and thirdly, 4th August, 1842, Julia, fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berks, by whom (who died 4th Nov., 1847) he leaves an only child, Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, born 2d July, 1844. The Earl died on the 21st inst.

### SIR RICHARD WOLSELEY, BART.

The Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, fourth Baronet, of Mount Wolseley, in the county of Carlisle, was born on the 15th June, 1769. He was the son of Colonel Clement Wolseley, of Wolseley Bridge, county Carlisle, and succeeded to the title at the demise, unmarried, of his relative, Sir William, the third Baronet. Sir Richard, who was in holy orders, married thrice, but has left no issue. His death occurred at Cheltenham, on the 3d instant. The Wolseleys, Baronets of Mount Wolseley, are a branch of the very ancient family of the Wolseleys of Waseley, Staffordshire. The Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Major Clement Wolseley, the present High Sheriff of the county of Carlisle.

### THE HON. J. C. TALBOT, ESQ., Q.C.

The Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot was the fourth son of Charles, second and late Earl Talbot, and brother of Henry, the present Earl. He was born the 31st May, 1806. After graduating at Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 27th November, 1829. He went the Oxford Circuit, and latterly attained great eminence and very considerable practice in that particular department of his profession which relates to proceedings before parliamentary committees. His profits during the railway mania must have been something enormous; and, if his continued employment be considered, they cannot be said to have much decreased since. Mr. Talbot was a Queen's Counsel, a Bench of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Windsor, and Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. He married, the 30th August, 1830, Caroline Jane, only surviving daughter of James Archibald, first Lord Wharmcliffe, by whom he leaves issue. The hon. and learned gentleman, who was much respected and esteemed, both in public and private life, died suddenly on the 25th inst., of, it is supposed, a disease of the heart. The Hon. John Talbot bore the distinction of Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- H. L. K.—Neither the son of a magistrate nor a graduate at a university is, as such, entitled to be an Esquire. This common error about the sort of a magistrate being an Esquire, arises from this: that the "an" and "er" appear of an Esquire (which Esquire a Justice of the Peace among other things possesses certain privileges under sec. 3 of the old Game statute, the 23d and 24th Car. 2. c. 25: but these privileges nowise dub the son an Esquire. A university education has nothing whatever to do with making an Esquire.
- W. H. C.—It seems to have originally meant a larger and more important kind of town, and no doubt a corporate one. The notion is now exploded that it was necessary that there should be a Bishop's see to constitute a city. At present—what may have been the real meaning of a city in distinction to a town, which is probably impossible to discover—there is no doubt that it is a term of dignity attached to certain corporate places, and, as such, can only be granted by Royal Licence or patent.
- SUBSCRIBER, G. H.—We think the women, though illegitimately married, would be entitled to the part of the property left to her as "Mery Anne R.—", my present wife; because that would sufficiently designate her as the intended recipient of the legacy.
- A SUBSCRIBER FOR TEN YEARS—A Scotch divorce will, we believe, only take effect on a Scotch marriage.
- LATON—A graduate of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin could become a barrister after three years' term. The inn of court would not require in his case the deposit of £100. The expense of entrance is about £35. It is not necessary to be admitted to a member of the profession.
- T. R. T.—The letters K L S designate the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia.
- R. H.—The arms of Le Marchant of Gorse, an ancient island family, are—"A chevron between three owls arg. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, an owl's leg erect or."
- A. de B.—We think the name was Vaux.
- LUCY—The renowned gentleman in question is, we believe, brother of Mr. Baldwin Bastard, and son of the late Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. of Kitley, county Devon.
- A. CONSTANT MARRIAGE—The head of the Irish Herald's Office is "Sir William Botham." His address is Dublin.
- A. SCOTCH QUEEN—Irish Peers are eligible for election to the House of Commons by English or Scotch constituencies. Scotch Peers are not.
- A. H. O. R.—An application at the Admiralty will obtain the desired information. There is an examination to be gone through.
- A. CORNWORTHY—The Barons of Lonsdale became extinct 24th May, 1831, and was revived 7th April, 1837. The original grantee of that title was Sir James Lowther, Bart. He died on the 24th of May, 1802, and with him the dignity expired. There was previously a Viscountcy of Lonsdale, conferred 28th May, 1696, on Sir John Lowther, second Baronet, who became extinct 12th March, 1790.
- SCATTERGOOD—We do not think Lord Edward Howard has become a Protestant.
- SPRICK—All the Lie and Dragon Guards, except the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, do as in secret.
- X. Y. Z.—Hothfield Place, the seat of the Tuftons, is about two miles from A. Ford, in Kent. The present possessor, Sir Richard Tufton the illegitimate son of the last Earl of Thanet, does not exercise the office of High Sheriff of Westmoreland, which has been hereditary in the Tufton family. A recent Act of Parliament has finally settled the matter, and placed "the Tuftons" in this respect on the same footing as the other English counties.
- BARRETT—The present Lord of the Barony of Kintyre, in Pembrokeshire, as representative of the Lords Marlin, has no actual right to a seat in the House of Lords. True it is that the Lord of Kintyre is the last of the Lords Marlin now extant, and still exercises many of their privileges. There are, besides, old writings proving that one of the privileges was a seat in the House of Commons.
- A. SUBSCRIBER—The widow and also the eldest son's wife are entitled to the designation Mrs. Senior and junior are used to distinguish them.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Stock in Trade Bill was, on the motion of Lord Colchester, read a third time and passed.

The Highway Rates Bill was, on the motion of the same noble Lord, also read a third time and passed.

### COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

Lord Cranworth moved the resumption of the report on this bill, the object of which was to simplify and abridge, as far as possible, the proceedings of the courts of common law, and he ventured to say that this object had been successfully accomplished. (Hear, hear.)

The report was received, and the bill ordered to be printed.

### THE INCOME-TAX.—THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of Derby moved the second reading of the Property and Income-tax Continuance Bill. The noble Earl, having adverted to the arrangement that no measure involving a change of policy of any moment should be introduced, proceeded to say that he rested the continuance of this originally temporary measure on its necessity for the maintenance of the public credit, as, if it were repealed, there would, in all probability, be a deficit at the end of the year 1853 of five millions. He admitted that the tax was unpopular, and intrinsically unjust; and added, that if, consistently with the maintenance of the public credit, it could be dispensed with or modified, he should rejoice if it fell to the lot of his Government to submit a proposition for that purpose.

The Duke of Newcastle denied that the Income-tax was a temporary measure in the sense asserted by Lord Derby. It had been originated, as the noble Earl, having himself been a colleague of the late Sir R. Peel, would recollect, to enable the Government of the day to deal with the other branches of revenue in such a manner as that these revenues might eventually recover themselves, after which this tax might be dispensed with, but it was not then contemplated that the revenue would recover itself so speedily as the noble Earl would now wish the House to believe. With regard to the state of the country, the noble Earl seemed to anticipate ruin from the continuance of our present policy; but he (the Duke of Newcastle) could see no indications of ruin, but, on the contrary, increasing prosperity, in spite of the remission of taxation to the amount of £12,000,000. The noble Duke then went into statistical details as to the reduction of the duties on corn, as to the influx of gold into this country, as to the increased consumption of sugar, and as to the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and concluded by warning Lord Derby, that, however much he might desire in the next session of Parliament to repeal or modify the Income-tax, he might not attempt to effect his object by re-imposing import duties on the food of the people. The noble Earl boasted of being the champion of Conservatism against Democracy, but he had no right to assume that title till he should have made a clean breast of it, and abandoned all intention of restoring the Corn Laws and tampering with our commercial system. A Conservative policy was a policy of progress; but a Government of reaction, however slow, was a Government of revolution.

Lord Bessborough denied that the diminution of pauperism was general, and quoted Norfolk as an exception to the alleged rule.

Lord Wodehouse gave his experience in favour of the statement of the Duke of Newcastle.

The Earl of Albemarle bore testimony to the improved condition of the agricultural labourers, and the improvement in agriculture under Free Trade.

Earl GRANVILLE complained of the brevity of the Premier's introductory statement, and called for some definite explanation of the future policy of Ministers. He wished to know whether it was or was not the intention of the Government to continue the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, for up to the present moment the country was quite in the dark on that point, though Lord Derby had made a speech in which he had said that the present system was mischievous, and that the maintenance of a duty on corn for purposes of revenue and Protection was a matter of necessity.

The Earl of Derby.—The noble Earl's quite wrong in supposing that I said a duty on foreign corn was a matter of necessity. I stated that, for the purpose at once of relieving the suffering agricultural interest, and also for the purpose of improving the revenue, and thereby enabling us to take off other taxes without injury to the consumer, I thought it might be desirable to impose a moderate fixed duty on foreign corn. I distinctly stated that that was my own opinion. I did not say that it was a matter of necessity; but I stated that, whether the relief should be given by the imposition of a duty upon foreign corn was a matter which rested upon the judgment of the constituencies, but that I thought that was a desirable mode of affording relief to the agricultural classes. I hold to that opinion still; but I state again, that that is a question which must be left to the constituencies of the country; and, moreover, if it give any satisfaction to the noble Earl and to the noble Lords opposite, my opinion is, from what I have since heard and learned, there certainly will not be in favour of the re-imposition of a duty on foreign corn that extensive majority without which, as I stated to your Lordships at the beginning of the session, it would not be desirable to propose it. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.)

Earl GRANVILLE expressed the gratification he felt at having been the means of drawing from the noble Earl a statement so satisfactory as that which they had just heard.

After a desultory conversation, in which the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Derby, and the Duke of Newcastle took part, as to the Lords not having been summoned for the discussion of so important a matter as the Income-tax.

Earl GREY, in reference to what had fallen from the noble Earl at the head of the Government, said that he would have been glad if the noble Earl had given as satisfactory a statement with regard to sugar as he had with respect to the Corn Laws and the Navigation Laws; and, after referring to the intimation given in the other House of the possibility of a return to Protection in reference to the colonial produce, quoted returns to show, that, as the discriminating duties ceased, the quantity of sugar produced in all our colonies had gone on increasing. He called on the Prime Minister to avow that he had been wrong in his course for the last six years, or to show his faith in his principles, by endeavouring fairly, now he was in power, to carry them out.

The Earl of Derby said his own opinion remained unchanged; and though he was compelled to admit that the consuming classes had been benefited by Free Trade, it had been at the expense of the producing classes, upon whom that policy had entailed great suffering; and he should feel it his duty, whenever opportunity offered of doing so with success, to bring forward measures of relief to that interest.

The Duke of Argyll denied that as a class the producers had suffered. He expressed satisfaction at the intimation of Lord Derby, that the country would not give him a majority in favour of Protection at the coming election; and as that intimation amounted in effect to an abandonment of that policy, he pressed on his Lordship that no disadvantage could result to him if he would honestly declare that it was finally abandoned, and that no future attempt would be made to press on a reluctant people measures which he believed would be fatal to the safety of the country.

The bill was then read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. C. W. GREENE took the oath and his seat for Windsor.

#### PROPOSED PARK IN FINSBURY.

Mr. T. Duncombe said, that on a former occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had ordered a new estimate with reference to the formation of the proposed park in the borough of Finsbury; and that if the amended estimate should meet with the concurrence of the Treasury, he should bring in a bill on the subject, and refer it to a select committee. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he could give any hopes of the park being commenced during the present session of Parliament, and whether the Government had any intention of bringing in a bill for the purpose?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government had received the new estimate to which the hon. gentleman had referred; but he was sorry to say that upon examining it he did not feel himself justified in bringing in a bill during the present session for the formation of the park. (Hear, hear.) The subject, however, should continue to receive their consideration, and, if it should be in their power to effect the object which the hon. gentleman had so much at heart, they would do so. (Hear.)

#### METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS.

Lord J. MANNERS, in reply to a question, said he had no intention of bringing in a Metropolitan Buildings Bill this session, but he hoped to introduce a measure to reconstitute the board which decided on such subjects.

#### RAILWAYS (IRELAND).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having been asked, by Mr. W. R. Gore, whether, in general, Government would be disposed to make advances in aid of Irish railways, on conditions named by themselves, declined to answer an abstract question, but said he was ready to consider any particular case that might be brought before him.

#### RAILWAYS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Secretary Sir J. PARKINGTON, in reply to a question by Mr. McCullagh, announced that Government had decided against recommending Parliament to sanction the Imperial security to the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

#### COLONEL OUTRAM.

Mr. HERBERT, on being interrogated by Mr. Anstey, stated that the "Baroda" papers contained no charge of any kind against the Government of Bombay, as had been alleged, or any of the civil servants of the East India Company—the accusations being directed against subordinate native servants only.

#### EXPLOSIONS IN MINES.

Mr. WALPOLZ intimated to Mr. Cayley, who had put a question on the subject, that Government were carrying out an inquiry into the late mine explosions, and added that he was quite willing to support a motion for a committee of the House, with a view to ascertain the causes of those explosions, and so to find a remedy.

Mr. CAYLEY said then that he would move the appointment of such a committee.

### REV. MR. BENNETT.

Lord CASTLEREACH stated that he had received a communication from the Rev. Mr. Bennett, denying the statement in Battersby's "Catholic Directory," that he had joined the Church of Rome.

### CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, Col. STURGEON moved the formal amendment of six months' postponement, which

Mr. HENSON supported, on the ground that the bill was an insult to all the constituencies of the country.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY stated that in London there were 1000 voters who regularly expected 40s. each for their votes; and suggested that, if the House was not prepared to deal by a commission of inquiry with that constituency, it would be unjust so to visit the smaller constituencies of the kingdom.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 6; against it, 281; majority, 275.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved an amendment, the object of which was to extend the provisions of the bill to counties as well as to cities and boroughs.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no notice had been given of the amendment, and it was too important to be hastily adopted. The reason he had not originally included counties, was because no complaints had been made against county constituencies; and as they had never been dealt with by Parliament, he thought it better to leave them out.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that county constituencies were pure, and it was therefore unnecessary to include them; otherwise he agreed in the principle of the amendment, and thought it odious to make such distinctions. As, however, the amendment was important, and as no notice had been given of it, he must oppose its adoption.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Alderman Sidney, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hume, and other hon. members took part.

Sir A. COCKBURN referred to the case of the county of Down, as exposed by the "Londonderry" correspondence, to prove that the interference of the House was necessary to protect its privileges and the rights of electors, but admitted the force of the objections urged by Lord John Russell and the Chancellor, that counties should be dealt with by a separate bill.

After some further discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 109; against it, 71; majority, 38.

The amendment was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be extended, also, to universities, which was agreed to without a division.

The bill then passed.

### THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

The committee on the Poor-law Board Continuance Bill having been moved, Lord D. STUART submitted an amendment empowering the committee to exempt parishes having local acts for the management of the poor from the jurisdiction of the board, which was resisted by

Sir J. TUCKER, on the ground that it would create diversity in the operation of the Poor Law, and occasion great inconvenience and uncertainty.

Sir G. PEARCE supported the amendment.

Mr. BAINES held that the amendment would interfere with the great objects of the Poor Law, uniformity and control.

A long discussion ensued, principally in reference to the alleged inconsistency of some members of the Government in opposing the centralising system while in opposition, and supporting it now they were in power, and to the management of the Marylebone vestry, which ended in the loss of the amendment on a division by 112 to 33 votes.

The bill then passed through committee.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill went through committee.

The Differential Dues Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Bill went through committee.

The following bills were read a second time:—The Inland Revenue Office Bill, the Hereditary Casual Revenues in the Colonies Bill, the Excise Summary Proceedings Bill, and the Bishopric of Quebec Bill.

The Trustees Act Extension Bill was committed *pro forma* to receive amendments and be reprinted.

Leave was given to Mr. Stafford to bring in a bill to amend the act 11 George 4, c. 20; and to Mr. G. A. Hamilton to bring in a bill to alter and amend certain acts relating to the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown.

Adjourned at twenty minutes before two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

#### THE MILITIA.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE asked her Majesty's Government a question with regard to the Militia Bill. It had passed the other House of Parliament; and, as the whole question of our national defences was one of a technical and professional character, he was anxious to know whether the noble Earl (Derby) was prepared to furnish their Lordships with any professional data on which to form an opinion upon the subject? He wished to know whether the assistance of military and naval officers was to be called in, and also whether the subject had been fully considered by the noble Duke the Commander-in-Chief?

The Earl of DERBY was not sure that he rightly understood the question of the noble Earl. If the noble Earl meant to ask whether the Militia Bill would be proceeded with without delay, and whether the subject had undergone investigation by the military and naval authorities of the country, he (the Earl of Derby) begged to assure the noble Lord, that, having fully considered the question, and having taken counsel of the noble and gallant Duke the Commander-in-Chief, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to proceed with the bill with the least possible delay, as it was considered to be one of those matters of urgency which it was important to have passed in the present session.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE considered, that, as this was a technical, professional, and military question, legislation ought to be founded on the reports of professional men; and he asked whether it was the intention of the Government to furnish any portion of those reports?

The Earl of DERBY said it was not the intention of the Government to lay any communications of a confidential character with respect to the military and naval sciences of the country on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE LAW OF COPYHOLD TENURE.

Lord CRANWORTH moved the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill; and after entering into a detail of the absurdities and inconveniences of the existing system, concluded by stating that the object of the bill was to enable Lords to compel tenants, and tenants to compel Lords, to enfranchise under certain modifications, which would not operate with hardship upon either Lord or tenant.

The Lord Chancellor admitted the great inconvenience resulting from the existing system, but thought the bill in its present shape could not with safety be allowed to pass; and therefore proposed that it be referred to a select committee.

Lord CAMPBELL had hoped that the bill would have become law during the session, but feared the speech of the Lord Chancellor was fatal to it.

After some further discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor assured the House that the Government had no intention, when they proposed that the bill should be referred to a select committee, of throwing it over for another session, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

#### SCHOOL SITES ACTS EXTENSION BILL.

On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, this bill was read a second time *pro forma*, on the understanding that the principle should be discussed at a future stage.

The Property of Lunatics Bill, the Stamp Duties (Ireland) Bill, the Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships Bill, and the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, were respectively read a second time.

The Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, the Improvement of the Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, and the Property-tax Continuance Bill went through committee. Adjourned at half-past eight.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

#### MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The order of the day having been read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. Spooner's motion for an inquiry into the system of education pursued at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth,

Serjeant MURPHY, in a speech of great length, enlivened by some humorous passages which excited great amusement, opposed the motion, not because he objected to an inquiry, the result of which he believed would redound to the credit of Maynooth, but because the proposal had been brought forward in bad faith, for election purposes, and in mean and spiteful hostility to the Roman Catholics. He further opposed the motion for the reasons assigned in an amendment put upon the notice paper by Mr. H. Herbert, that ample visitatorial powers, ordinary and extraordinary, being already provided by law, an inquiry by a Parliamentary committee was superfluous, and would create distrust and foster a spirit of religious bitterness—reasons which furnished a sufficient answer to the motion. Mr. Murphy entered into an argument of some length to demonstrate that the college had in no degree swerved from the object of its institution, to provide a home education for the priesthood in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, and which had been carried out so as to repudiate ultra-montane doctrines, the *Cisalpine* impress out so as to repudiate ultra-montane doctrines. The very fact, he observed, that no inquiry was instituted, or even suggested, in 1845, when Sir R. Peel made the grant permanent, was conclusive in favour of his argument. He combated the allegations of Mr. Walpole, that *pari passu* with the grant a new system of collegiate teaching had been introduced into Ireland, with which the Synod of Thurles had interfered; that the college was instituted for domestic purposes, whereas its funds had been devoted to the education of foreign priests; and that there was a formidable conspiracy in Ireland against British connexion. In conclusion, Mr. Murphy diverged into a lively and sarcastic description of the Protestant transformations which he imputed to certain members of the present Administration, and of the mutual repulsion apparent between their declared opinions.

Mr. MURPHY concluded that Parliament had a right, when it granted sums of money for the support of an institution, to see that the objects for which it made the grant were fairly carried out. In the case of Maynooth, the money was granted solely for the purposes of education; and surely it was possible to inquire as to the propriety of the education imparted, without giving any offence to the Catholic population of Ireland. It was said that the object was to repeal the



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grant to the College of Maynooth; but, although supporting the inquiry, he stated solely before God that he would rejoice if the inquiry should so turn out as to enable the Earl of Derby to recommend its continuance. The supporters of the motion were only actuated by a feeling of self-preservation, and not by any vindictive feelings towards the Roman Catholics.

Mr. FORTESCUE opposed the motion, which he contended, if carried, would give rise to a great amount of irritation and ill feeling in Ireland.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said the Jesuits were now in the ascendancy in the Church of Rome, and it was requisite that something should be done before their wicked doctrines were taken up by the Roman Catholic laity, who were, he believed, for the most part, free from their contamination at present.

Mr. FRESFIELD then moved the adjournment of the debate.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which an interchange of explanations of a very courteous character took place between Mr. Reynolds and the O'Gorman Mahon: after which the motion for a 'journeymen' was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER then moved that the adjournment should be until after the orders of the day that evening.

Another discussion ensued; and

Mr. ANSTEE moved, as an amendment, that the debate should be adjourned until the next day.

The House divided, and the numbers were:—For the amendment, 58; against it, 278: majority, 220.

Mr. Spooner's motion was agreed to.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Thursday next.

Mr. ANSTEE moved, as an amendment, that this debate also should be adjourned until after the orders of the day that evening.

The House once more divided, and the numbers were:—For the amendment, 43; against it, 219: majority, 169.

The House divided on the original motion, and the numbers were:—For the motion, 193; against it, 47: majority, 143.

The original motion was a cordially agreed to.

Mr. FITZROY then moved that the House should adjourn.

Mr. SPOONER divided the House upon the subject, and the numbers were:—For the motion, 89; against it, 124: majority, 39.

The House then suspended its sitting until eight o'clock.

At eight o'clock the House resumed, but was almost immediately counted out, there being only 38 members present.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE OUTRAGE ON MR. MATHER, IN FLORENCE.

In answer to a question from Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Malmesbury said that this case had at last, after great exertions and anxiety on the part of Mr. Scarlett, our Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, been brought to a termination, and had resulted in Mr. Mather having obtained an amount of pecuniary damages equivalent, according to Mr. Scarlett's opinion, to those which he would have received in an English court of justice had the action been brought. All feeling of nationality, he might add, had been disclaimed on the part of the Austrian officer as prompting him to the unjustifiable act of which he had been guilty.

## A WELSH WITNESS.

In reply to the Earl of Powis, the Lord Chancellor said it was perfectly true that, at a trial that took place at the last Monmouth Assizes, the learned Judge who presided did threaten a female witness that she would not be paid her expenses if she did not give her evidence in English, because he had reason to believe that she understood the English language well. He, however, ultimately received her testimony through an interpreter, and ordered her to be paid her expenses.

## COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

On the motion of Lord TROLOPE, this bill was read a third time and passed: Lord Denham, Lord Campbell, and Lord Cranworth having severally eulogised the measure as calculated to effect a great improvement in the law.

The Property of Lunatics Bill was passed through committee.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE EDUCATED INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of HARROWBY, in compliance with his notice, presented a petition from members of the learned professions and others, praying that, in any change which may be made in the constitution of the House of Commons, provision may be made for the distinct and separate representation of the educated intelligence of the country.

In answer to an appeal made by the noble Earl, the Earl of DERBY concurred in the propriety of the principle of such a provision, but the great difficulty was as to the carrying of it out. The subject had already been considered by the Government, and would be again duly considered in any measure they might think it necessary in a future session to bring forward. If they attempted to legislate upon the subject in reference to scientific bodies, he was afraid that they would only give rise to political jealousies.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## ACCIDENT IN MINES.

On the motion of Mr. CAYLEY, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents in mines, with the view of devising some means to render them less frequent.

## MR. MURRAY THE PRISONER IN ROME.

In answer to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord STANLEY said that at Ancona, Mr. Murray (who was now under sentence of death at Rome) had fallen under the suspicion of being accessory to some of the assassinations of the friends of the Papal Government which had taken place in that city. Active steps were taken by the British authorities in the matter, which was still the subject of negotiation.

## MILITIA BILL.

On the motion for considering this bill as amended, Mr. HUME and Mr. W. WILLIAMS severally reiterated their objections to the measure.

The bill, however, ultimately passed through this stage, and the third reading was fixed for Monday week.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill, and the Patent Law Amendment Bill, were severally read a second time. The latter Bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

## FINE ARTS.

## SELOUS'S PICTURE OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Selous has produced a very interesting picture of one of the most august and impressive events of modern times, namely, the "Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of 1851," in the presence of her Majesty and her Consort. We paid a visit the other day to Mr. Loyd's room in Trafalgar-square, where this work is on view previous to being engraved, and were much gratified at the artistic manner in which it has been treated, and which throws a new charm over a scene with which the public, through the medium of the press, had been already tolerably well familiarised. The portion represented (it was impossible to represent the whole) is, as may readily be supposed, the transept, with the magnificent dais in the centre; and the spectator, looking towards the north, has the whole of the brilliant pageantry of that grand ceremonial displayed before him. The moment selected is that when the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an impressive prayer to the Almighty, praying the Divine blessing upon the undertaking. The centre of the picture is occupied by the Royal party grouped around her Majesty, who is listening with deep attention to the words of the prayer. In the front, on the left, are the Ministers of State, the Royal Commissioners, and the Executive Officers; and on the right the Foreign Commissioners, Chairmen of Juries, &c. The front galleries are occupied by Peers of the realm, Foreign Ambassadors, Jurors, and their Ladies; those in the rear by the vocalists, chorus and band.

We understand that this is the only picture which has been painted of the ceremony; and it derives increased interest from the fact, that each individual portrait, with only two exceptions, is an original study from actual sittings. The portraits of the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, were painted at Windsor, where the artist attended by special command of her Majesty.

We may add, that out of nearly a hundred portraits there is scarcely one which would not be recognisable by persons acquainted with the features of the original; whilst in very many instances the character is remarkably well preserved. The vast space of the transept is done full justice to, and the clear blue sky seen through its glass walls is given with great transparency of effect.

## TURNER'S PICTURE OF THE "BLUE LIGHTS."

A remarkable effort of colour-printing has just been brought to completion at Messrs. Day's, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, being a lithographic fac-simile in colours of Turner's marvellous picture, "the Blue Lights," executed by Mr. Robert Currier. The original is exhibited in the same room with the copy; and although the details in the latter are a little more clearly represented than in the picture (and we think with advantage), the masterly dashes and blendings of various hues in which that great painter excelled, have been re-produced with remarkable fidelity and congeniality of sentiment.

We understand that thirteen workings are necessary to finish each impression, so numerous are the shades and colours employed; and the working has been accomplished with such accuracy, that it is impossible to detect any point where the one begins and another ends. Altogether we may pronounce this a triumph of chrome-lithography; and, as such, a highly interesting contribution to art.

**NEW SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—In consequence of the large number of Scotchmen employed on board the Southampton mail packets, the foundation stone of a Scotch Presbyterian church has just been laid in the above-mentioned town. The site for the edifice was given by Mr. Lamb, the superintending engineer to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**—Earl Ducie presided at the annual meeting of this society, held at their rooms in Hanover-square, on Saturday last. The report of the council, which was read, stated that the society consisted of 93 life governors, 156 annual governors, 711 life members, 4002 annual members, and 19 honora'y members: total, 4981. During the year 37 members died, 120 were removed, and 143 new members were elected. Mr. Miles, M.P., was elected vice-president, vice Sir T. Gooch, Bart., deceased; and the Earl of March succeeded Mr. Miles as member of the council. The receipts amounted to £7983 12s. 2d. The disbursements, including the purchase of £1010 stock, left a balance of £1050.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society and presentation of the Royal medals took place on Monday in the rooms of the society, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; Sir Robert Murray-Kibbin, President, in the chair. The president announced that the council had this year awarded the founder's gold medal to Dr. John Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, for his survey of Boothia, under most severe privations, in 1848, and for his recent explorations on foot and in boats of the coasts of Wollaston and Victoria Lands, by which very important additions had been made to the geography of the Arctic Regions. The patron's gold medal was conferred upon Capt. Henry Strachey, of the Hon. East India Company's service, for the extensive explorations and surveys in Western Tibet. The president then delivered his usual annual address, which was of extreme length, and was a complete retrospect of all the subjects of interest that had been brought under the attention of the society during the past year.

**NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—On Monday a meeting of this Association was held at the London Tavern; Mr. B. W. G. of Gloucestershire, in the chair. After a short address from the Rev. J. W. J. Bennett, incumbent of Mark, Somerset, who declared his adhesion to the society, and his entire approval of its objects, the Rev. William Redd alluded to the Scotch Temperance League, and stated that there were 590 pledged teetotallers in Scotland. The secretary announced that Mr. Bowley, a relative of the chairman, had left a legacy to the society of £100; Mr. Stinner, of Birmingham, had put down his name for £20; and a gentleman at Rotterdam had joined the society, subscribing £1.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—On Tuesday evening, the president of the institution (Mr. J. M. Rendel) gave the annual *conversazione*, which was very fully attended by the members, and a numerous assemblage of distinguished visitors. The noble theatre of the institution and the adjoining suite of salons were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion; and there was a large assemblage of interesting works of art, models of machinery, and specimens of manufacture, ably arranged by Mr. Charles Manby, the secretary. Among the paintings was Mr. Turner's "Blue Lights," with an extraordinary fac-simile in coloured lithography; and, in the theatre, Winterhalter's picture of her Majesty showing the youthful Prince Arthur to the Duke of Wellington proved very attractive. There were some beautiful specimens of Ceylonese and Chinese carvings; some exquisite works in metal, parian, and china; a remarkable life-like bust of Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., and the modelled design for the statue of the late George Stephenson; a basket of flowers and insects, electrolytised in gold and silver, by Captain Ibbotson; some brilliant specimens of Mr. Gould's humming-birds, &c. In the centre of the theatre was an assemblage of firearms from the old Indian and Chinese matchlocks down to the Minié rifle, the Colt revolver, and the Lancaster smooth-bored rifle. Mr. La o explained his beautiful model of the management of ships' boats, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 27. Models of almost every kind of marine engines and vessels, illustrating the discrepancy in ships' lines in different countries, were also shown. On the mantelpiece was one of Mr. Bain's electric clocks, with the most recent modifications, all the power being contained in vases. These, however, are but a few of the interesting productions, in examining which and enjoying the president's hospitality the guests remained till a late hour on Tuesday. On Wednesday the rooms were visited by many noble and distinguished persons, including the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Rose, Douglas, Arabella King, &c.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—On Wednesday evening an ordinary meeting of this society was held, when a paper was read by Mr. Herdman "On the theory of Vision and Perspective," the lecturer illustrating his theory by a series of diagrams, his object being to prove that there was a perspective in nature, to vision, distinct from the perspective of art. According to his theory, in opposition to established rule, a vanishing plane was circular in form, though seen in a straight line; and no parallel plane could extend in the magnitude of its appearance the boundary of its vanishing plane. He conceived that his principles demonstrated a system of the perspective of nature, which determined the extent and described the powers of vision, independently of art; and he maintained that the artist should have a choice of systems to enable him to adopt rectilinear perspective where his judgment suggested that it would be most suitable for a single building on a limited extent, and to adopt curvilinear perspective where its use presented greater beauty and less distortion than right-lined perspective. At the conclusion of the paper a discussion arose, in the course of which several gentlemen expressed themselves strongly opposed to Mr. Herdman's theory; and it was suggested that the subject was one of such great importance, that a future evening might be profitably devoted to its consideration.

**BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—A special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity, which was founded for the purpose of giving relief to aged and decayed members of the building trades, was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing three pensioners upon the fund, from a long list of candidates. Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A., president of the institution, in the chair. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that there are now on the funds of the society eight males and four females, making, with those elected on Thursday morning, ten males and five females. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—The annual apportion of St. Paul's School took place on Wednesday morning. The attendance of visitors was considerable, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The school-room was fitted up with a temporary platform, at which the respected head master, Dr. Kynaston, supported by the Rev. Messrs. Bean, Cooper, and Roberts, took his seat. The commemorative address—touching on the wisdom and magnificence of Dean Colet, the founder of the school, coupled with an able and elaborate exposition on the ancient systems of learning, and how the spirit of the Dean's wishes, as regarded the shapes and forms of education, has been consulted by an enlargement of the original plan, closing with a graceful recognition of those illustrious individuals who, educated at the school, have, in grateful remembrance of its benefits, established annual prizes to cherish and stimulate study—was delivered by the captain of the year, Mr. R. N. Sanderson, with distinct but passionless formality. The speeches, consisting of selections from Plautus, Euripides, Sappho, and Aristophanes, were given by Messrs. Thompson, Kemphorne, Begbie, Nichol, Glover, Blyth, Hensley, Stocken, Lord, Sanderson, and Kingston. The prizes were distributed by Dr. Kynaston with his customary courtesy. Mr. H. W. Lord, the third monitor, carried off no less than three, namely, the governor's prize for Latin Hexameters; Lord Truro's English Essay; and Sir C. M. Clarke's Milton prize for the "lost English poem on a sacred subject; besides being highly distinguished for a specimen of Greek Lambics. The chief prize in the last mentioned department was obtained by R. N. Sanderson. Mr. Kemphorne was the recipient of the second English essay prize, and also that for the Latin essay. Thirty guineas' worth of books were awarded, in compliance with the wishes of Lord Truro, to Mr. H. W. Capes, "for the best English essay, written between July and Christmas, 1851"—literally a prize appertaining to the last apportion, but through unavoidable circumstances not included in it.

**THE ANTI-MILITIA MOVEMENT.**—On Wednesday night a very large meeting was held in Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, over which Mr. L. Haywood, M.P., presided. Strong resolutions condemning the Government bill were agreed to.

**ROYAL VICTORIA RIFLES, FORMERLY THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARP SHOOTERS.**—This corps held their 45th anniversary dinner on Monday, at the Queen's Arms, Kilburn, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday; the chair was taken by Major Ellis. The members wore the dark green uniform of the Brunswick family, which had been handed down since their first establishment. In the course of the evening the secretary, Mr. H. Julius Jones, after reminding the corps of its services against rioters in the early part of the century, stated that a permanent sergeant had been appointed to reside upon the practice ground at Kilburn, to take charge of and clean the arms and appointments, and instruct such members as should attend at their own convenience, thus obviating all the inconveniences of mere rifle clubs. That Messrs. Wilkinson, of Pall-mall, had been appointed manufacturers to the corps, and that the uniform had been simplified; and that it was earnestly wished every member would acquire the use of the bayonet as well as the rifle, so as to fit himself for any duties the Lord-Lieutenant might require. Mr. Lister, one of the best swordsmen in England, then stated his readiness voluntarily to instruct all persons who may require it in the use of the bayonet and short sword, as practised by the Tirailleurs de Vincennes. The party separated about half-past eleven.

**PREVALENT CAUSE OF INSANITY IN HIGH LIFE.**—In a lecture delivered on Wednesday at the Royal Institution, Dr. Conolly, of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, treating of the moral treatment of the insane, stated as the result of the experience of his whole life, that disordered views on religious subjects are the cause of at least two-thirds of the cases of mania in ladies, especially those belonging to the upper classes. Touching with all reverence on the proper study of religious books, Dr. Conolly lamented that morbid brooding over subjects of theology and points of doctrine is such a fruitful cause of mental diseases; and he remarked, that of all forms of insanity religious monomania is the one most prone to lead its unfortunate possessor to the commission of suicide. Although Dr. Conolly's remarks pointed generally to the impropriety and danger of persons—ladies especially—abandoning themselves to self-guidance, and over-prolonged contemplation on subjects of religious controversy, he severely commented upon the injurious effects of those poisonous literary emanations appearing without authority, and dignified most improperly by the name of "religious."

**BAL MASQUE AT VAUXHALL.**—The annual festivities at the "Royal property," on the occasion of the "Derby day," were conducted on Wednesday night on the style of splendour that usually characterises entertainments at that establishment. The gardens presented a perfect blaze of light; and in order to afford increased space for the dancers, the Rotunda Theatre was converted into a ball-room, the circus and orchestra having been removed. The attendance, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, was very numerous.

**BANQUET AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.**—On Wednesday night the Fishmongers' Company entertained a large party, consisting chiefly of the honorary members of this distinguished guild, at a most sumptuous banquet in their noble and spacious hall. The Prime Warden, Mr. J. Weston, presided; having on his right the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Grey, and the American and Persian Ministers. On the left of the chairman sat the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Palmerston, M.P., Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., and Sir C. Wood, M.P. There were also at table Major Mirza Ibrahim Malcolm, Admiral Sir C. Adam, Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, Sir R. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., Mr. L. King, M.P., Sir W. Clay, Bart., M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., Mr. B. Hawes, Vice-Chancellor Turner, Kindersley, and Parker, Sir D. Davies, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, Mr. Thorneycroft, M.P., Mr. Cocks, M.P., Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., Mr. Mitchell, M.P., &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the Prime Warden proposed "The Health of the Foreign Ministers," connecting the toast with the names of the American Minister and the Persian Envoy. His Excellency the American Minister, who was very cordially received, returned thanks. The Marquis of Clanricarde and Earl Grey severally acknowledged the toast of "The House of Peers," with which were coupled the names of those noble personages. The healths of the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Palmerston having been severally proposed and responded to by each of these distinguished noblemen, the party soon afterwards broke up.

**FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at Willis's Rooms (B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., in the chair), when a report was read, which stated that during the past year 16 pensioners had been elected, making the number of pensioners 20 in all; of whom ten received £30 per annum; six, £25; and four, £40; and the committee had during the year granted assistance to necessitous clergymen, their wives or families, amounting to £996. During the past year the committee had funded £2000, thereby raising the funded property to £2535. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions in support of the charity carried.

**FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.**—On Thursday this society, established under the auspices of Mr. Sydney Herbert, sent off its thirty-third party of female emigrants, consisting of 56 young persons, to Australia, by the *Roxburgh Castle*. The emigrants were accompanied to Gravesend by a number of friends, and Mr. Alderly feelingly addressed them as to their future conduct in the home of their adoption.

**MESMERIC INFIRMARY.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at Willis's Rooms—the Right Hon. the Earl of Stanhope presiding—when a report was read which stated that since the last meeting 154 patients had been treated at the institution; the health of 39 of whom had been much improved, 42 cured, and 34 were still under treatment. The receipts of the year had been £137 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £437 10s. 1d., but there was still a balance on hand of £584 3s. 9d. The report was adopted, and a number of formal resolutions carried.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.**—The 94th anniversary of this benevolent institution was celebrated on Wednesday at the establishment, Haverstock-hill, when, according to annual custom, a public examination of the children took place, and rewards were distributed to those who, having left the school, had been placed by the institution in respectable situations. Mr. W. W. Taylor took the chair. The examination was highly satisfactory. The distribution of rewards, which costs the institution above 100 guineas in seven years, then took place. Twenty pounds, in sums varying from five shillings to a guinea, were distributed on the present occasion to forty-four young people of both sexes, engaged in various occupations of trade, commerce, and domestic service. The sums granted were apportioned to length of service. After the distribution of the rewards the children retired, and several gentlemen addressed the company on the claims of the institution.

**BALL IN AID OF THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.**—This grand ball took place on Tuesday evening, under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave, Viscountess Barrington, Lady Georgiana Cholmeley, and Mrs. Herbert Rice made the formation of quadrille parties, and their arrangements were admirably carried out. In Lady Georgiana Cholmeley's quadrille (the Countess), the dresses of the ladies were in the Spanish style. The ball was opened with these and Viscountess Barrington's quadrille, after which the dancing became general, and was continued until morning. M. Julien's band was in attendance. The ladies patronesses were distinguished by having each a Soyer's "Bouquet à la Pomme." The novelty consists in grapes, strawberries, and other fruits tastefully intermixed with flowers. By this novelty a delightful effect is produced. M. Soyer exhibited a variety of new improvements in cooking by gas, as carried out at the Leicester-square Hospice.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.**—A special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution was held on Monday in the society's offices, Cheap-side; Mr. R. Wilcox in the chair. A resolution to authorise the directors to purchase a plot of land for the erection of a new asylum was agreed to.

**NEW METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY BILL.**—The new bill on this subject, introduced by Lord John Manners and Mr. Walpole, has just been printed. By it the present Infirmity Act is to be repealed. Powers are given to parishes several to elect burial boards, to consist of not more than seven persons or less than three. These boards are to be permitted to purchase new burial-grounds, to be paid for out of the poor rates. Powers are given to parishes to combine for the purpose of providing interment accommodation; and in that case there is to be a joint board, to be composed of the several burial boards of the different parishes so combining. The Secretary of State, without inspection, has power to close any or all of the graveyards of the metropolis. He can issue such regulations as may seem to him proper for the protection of the public health, and he has a veto on all the proposed sites for new cemeteries. Parishes may severally or collectively purchase new burial-grounds, but it is not rendered compulsory; for although the burial-grounds may be closed by order of the Secretary of State, yet the vestries are not obliged to elect a burial board to provide fresh accommodation. No provision, except in cases of pauper funerals, is to be made for compensating the clergy, clerics, or sextons; neither are the owners of private burial-grounds entitled to compensation.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—Mr. Masterman, M.P. for the City of London, having placed at the disposal of the treasurer of Guy's Hospital an assistant-surgeonship in the Hon. East India Company's service, the examining medical council have conferred the valuable appointment on Mr. William Burns Beaton, a student of the hospital. This is the second appointment within three years that Mr. Masterman has generously given to the authorities to be awarded to the most distinguished among the pupils of Guy's Hospital, of which he is a governor.

**COMMISSION OF LUNACY.**—On Saturday a commission of lunacy was held at the King's Arms, Kensington, to inquire into the state of mind of the Hon. Mary Hughes, aged 39, and the Hon. Emily Hughes, daughters of the late Lord Dorchester, who died on the 10th February last. The evidence showed that the unfortunate ladies were in a state of perfect imbecility, with symptoms of paralysis, and quite incapable of understanding any questions or answering them. The jury in each case returned a verdict dating the un soundness of mind from April, 1844.

**FIRE.**—On last Saturday afternoon a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Pollock and McLennan, builders, in Osborne-street, Regent's-park, which in a short time destroyed the whole range of manufacturing premises. The fire was, however, insured. The neighbouring premises, belonging to Mr. Davis, coachmaker, Mr. Frond, pianoforte-maker, and Mr. Behnes, sculptor in ordinary to the Queen, were also more or less damaged. The origin of the fire is enveloped in obscurity. A short time afterwards a fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. W. George, linen-draper, &c., termed Warwick House, one portion of which was occupied as the district post-office, situated at West Brixton, near the church, which was not extinguished until a vast quantity of very valuable goods was destroyed. The whole of the Post-office letters were saved, although at one time they were encircled in flame. The cause of the fire is unknown. The property was insured.—About the same time another fire occurred on the premises belonging to Mr. J. G. Turney, grocer and tea-dealer, 22, Admiral-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico, by which the stock in trade was burnt, the beautiful plate-glass demolished, &c. The property was also insured. Cause of fire unknown.—About two hours later a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. P. D. Scott, No. 5, Harbourside-court, Golden-lane, which occasioned considerable damage. The sufferer was uninsured.—At a late hour on Saturday night, in Carey-street, Chancery-lane, a terrific explosion of gas occurred in the premises belonging to Mr. A. Wormald, a surgeon, No. 59. The entire shop front was blown out, and several persons passing at the time narrowly escaped being killed. The passers-by and neighbours succeeded in getting the slight fire that followed the explosion extinguished. The misfortune was owing to the gas escaping from the pipes and accumulating in the shop; and the moment a light was introduced, the vapour exploded.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, May 23, were—Males, 711; females, 749; total, 1460. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 449; females, 494; total, 942, showing a declension of mortality from the two previous weeks. Of the 943 persons whose deaths are enumerated in the present return, 449 were males, and 494 females. It appears that although small-pox is gaining ground, the mortality of epidemics in the aggregate declined from 234 to 228; of tubercular diseases, from 200 to 189; of diseases of the heart, from 45 to 33; but the principal reduction occurs in diseases of the organs of respiration, which in the previous week were fatal in 169 cases, in the last in 131; bronchitis, belonging to the last class, has declined within this week from 79 to 50. Phthisis of the tubercular order has fallen from 142 to 129.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.740 in. The mean temperature of the week was 55.6 deg., which is 1.1 deg. above the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week, except Friday and Saturday. On Sunday and Tuesday, when it was highest, it was about 59.2 deg., or more than 5 deg. above the average. On the last two days of the week it fell to about 52 deg., or more than 3 deg. below the average. The wind, which had been variable, but for the most part in the south or south-west during the former part of the week, blew from the north-east and north on the last three days.

**CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.**—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway—S. M. Peto, Esq., in the chair—when a bill authorising the creation of a preference stock, under the guarantee of the London and North-Western Company, in substitution of the debentured debt, whereby the interest will be reduced from 5 to 4 or 3½ per cent., was unanimously approved.



[MAY 29, 1852.

—On the 20th inst., the Rev Joseph George Brett, LL B, incumbent of Hanover Church, Regent street, aged 62.









THOMAS COLE.

ROBERT COOMBES.

(FROM DAGUERREOTYPES BY CLAUDET.)

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

This great contest, perhaps the most extraordinary boat-race ever witnessed, came off on Monday afternoon. The result is, that, after the most gallant struggle on record, from the first to the last, over a course of nearly four miles and a half, Robert Coombes, the champion of the Thames and Tyne, the hero of nearly half a hundred desperate conflicts, the pride of the Thames, sustained a defeat; yet, so confident were Coombes' friends, that, at the moment of starting, he was backed by many at 2 to 1.

The match was for £200 a side; and the competitors Robert Coombes of Westminster, and Thomas Cole of Chelsea.

In the course of last season Coombes imparted some of his principle and practice of training to Cole, who was at that time taken under his charge

dividual characteristics of Mr. Riddle. A deputation, headed by Mr. Richards, having asked permission of Sir Charles Adam, an address was then read, signed by upwards of 80 subscribers, requesting Mr. Riddle's acceptance of the Bust, as a testimonial of the esteem and regard in which he was held by his pupils, as Master of the Trinity School at Newcastle, and particularly as Head Master of Greenwich Nautical School, which his unceasing exertions have in an eminent degree contributed to raise to its present high standing.

Mr. Riddle replied in a written address, which was read to the company by his son. In this document Mr. Riddle characterised the professional skill and perseverance of his pupils by reference to the number of them who have risen to the command of ships in the merchant navy, who are and have been attached to the Arctic Expedition, and the surveying branch of the naval service; "and," added Mr. Riddle, "it is very gratifying to me to find that my labours thirty years ago have been recognised." The address then referred to the high character of the school, and concluded with an expression of Mr. Riddle's thanks to the esteemed Governor, Admiral Sir Charles Adam.

Sir Charles next addressed the assembly, and in a most feeling and eulogistic manner referred to the valuable labours of Mr. Riddle in the establishment, and his private as well as public worth. Sir Charles also called the attention of the boys to the gentlemen present, and pointed out to them that, by perseverance and good conduct, it was in their power to become equally distinguished in the service of their country. Mr. Riddle had, as he deserved, at the recommendation of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, been permitted by the Admiralty to retire on full pay, which was the utmost acknowledgment they could give of his services.

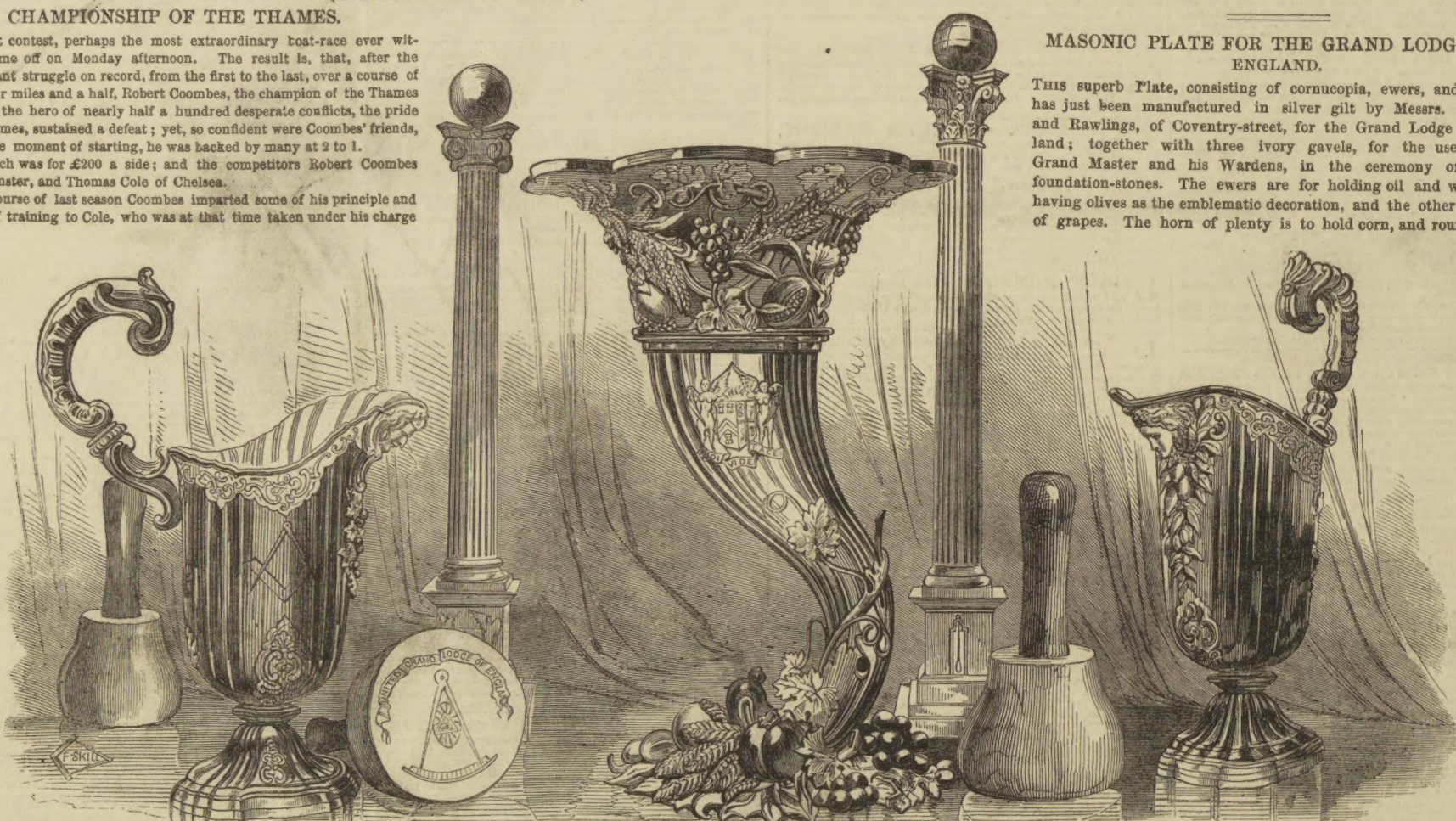
At several periods the lungs of the 800 boys proved their soundness by hearty, loud, and prolonged cheering. The Governor and John Riddle, F.R.A.S., successor to his father, standing on one side of the Bust, and the deputation on the other, the boys marched past it, two and two, out of the large dining hall.

Mr. Riddle is a native of Troughend, in the county of Northumberland, and commenced as a teacher when only a boy. In September, 1814, he was appointed Master of the Trinity House School at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and in September, 1821, Head Master of the Nautical School, Greenwich, which office he resigned in September last, and was succeeded by his son, John Riddle, F.R.A.S. In the years 1814 and 1819 Mr. Riddle, sen., obtained the prizes of the "Ladies' Diary;" he has also published several tracts, and "A Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, adapted to Practice," which is a text-book. He is noted for taking celestial observations with surprising quickness and accuracy, and was one of the council of the Astronomical Society. His devotion to his duties at Greenwich has called forth repeated acknowledgments from the Admiralty, and the highest praise is given to him in the Government Report on Schools. He would never consent to the usual plan of preparing his pupils for public examination, so that on the visits of the Admiralty they saw the school in the same manner as it was uniformly conducted.

It may interest the reader to be reminded that a detailed account of "the Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools," with several Engravings, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 303.

## MASONIC PLATE FOR THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

THIS superb Plate, consisting of cornucopia, ewers, and pillars, has just been manufactured in silver gilt by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street, for the Grand Lodge of England; together with three ivory gavels, for the use of the Grand Master and his Wardens, in the ceremony of laying foundation-stones. The ewers are for holding oil and wine, one having olives as the emblematic decoration, and the other bunches of grapes. The horn of plenty is to hold corn, and round its lip



## NEW MASONIC PLATE FOR THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

to be got in condition against Robert Newell; and the pupil has proved superior to the preceptor. Cole won Dogget's coat and badge in the year 1849; but there was little else on record to recommend him. Both men had been in training since the early part of the winter; and they came to the starting-post in the most beautiful condition. Coombes, who has in his time beaten 11-stone men, is in his 43d year, and his rowing weight was 9 st. 1 lb. Cole is only twenty-five years old, and is half a stone heavier.

The distance was from Putney-bridge to Mortlake, and the attendance of spectators was very great. Betting was brisk at 6 and 7 to 4 on Coombes, and in some instances at 2 to 1.

Soon after five both men rowed to their station, Cole having the choice, and taking the Middlesex side of the centre arch. Royal was umpire for Coombes, Salter for Cole, and Mr. E. Searle kindly officiated as referee. Coombes rapidly dashed his sculls in the water, and took a lead of something like a quarter of a length, which he retained for only about twenty yards: then they were scull and scull, and no two rowing men ever so ably displayed the perfection of style, while their pace was surprising. Within fifty yards of the starting-place Cole's boat began to "peer" in front; off the Messrs. Searle's it was three-quarters of a length in advance; and ere their arrival at Craven-cottages, it had drawn clear and taken the lead, and was still rowing very powerfully, closely pressed by Coombes. The speed of both was unabated, and the cheers of the partisans of either rent the air. Cole drew a trifle more in advance, but a first-rate spurt brought Coombes' boat again within a yard of his adversary's stern. Both shot through the water towards Hammersmith-bridge, Surrey pier, and the dashing work of Cole put him through the bridge a clear length and a half in advance; but between this and Chiswick Eyot, Coombes forced his way within a yard or so of his opponent; but Cole, in three minutes, increased the gap to a boat's length. On nearing the railway bridge at Barnes it was again lessened by another desperate effort of Coombes; but Cole kept in advance, and won by half a clear length, doing the distance in 29 min. 12 sec.

The Portraits, which are from Daguerreotypes by Claudet, give with remarkable truth the physique and style of the men, and the contrast between the veteran and his more youthful opponent is shown with an accuracy that could not have been obtained by any other process.

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RIDDLE, F.R.A.S.

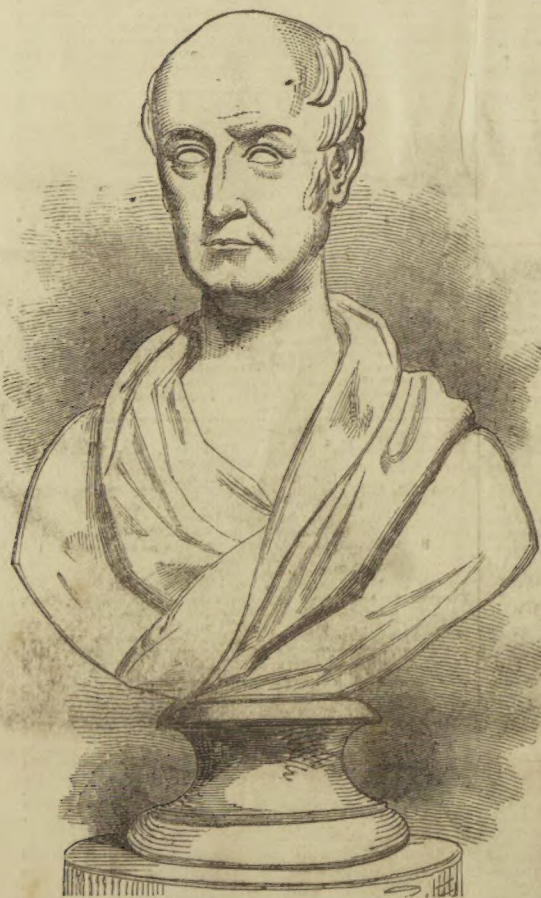
YESTERDAY week a number of officers of the Royal Navy, in full uniform, the gentlemen officially connected with Greenwich Hospital, and a large number of the private friends of Mr. Riddle, late Head Master of the Royal Naval School, assembled in the boys' department to present the above gentleman his Bust, as a testimony of their regard.

The boys (numbering 800), under the superintendence of Lieut. Rouse, were marched into the dining-hall, with their colours flying. The Governor, Sir Charles Adam, having arrived, the Bust was uncovered. It was executed by Mr. Theod. of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and met with universal approbation, not only as a work of art, but as presenting most admirably the in-

is a wreath of corn. The gavels are exceedingly large, and are made solid, from the best Siam Ivory, with silver gilt plates, on which are engraved the emblems of the office of the Grand Master and his Wardens. The manufacturers are members of the craft, and past masters of the Percy Lodge No. 234. They were exhibited to the brethren at the grand festival held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, on the 28th of last month.



NEW TOWN-HALL, HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, OPENED ON TUESDAY LAST. (SEE PAGE 432.)



BUST OF EDWARD RIDDLE, ESQ., F.R.A.S., LATE HEAD-MASTER OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.